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GIFT OF
BERN DIBNER

1706 see p 14

1707 p. 66, 67

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Addition

The Rule is, in Farthings to stop or Dot at 4, in Pence at 12, in Shillings at 20, & in Pounds at 10. The Reason is, Because 4 Farthings make one Penny, 12 Pence 1 Shilling, & 20 Shillings make 1 Pound Sterling.

£	Sh.	S	qrs	£	Sh.	S	qrs	£	Sh.	S	qrs
772	-19	-06	-1	320	-12	-06		21	-05	-00	$\frac{1}{4}$
458	-18	-02	-0	203	-00	-02		12	-00	-03	
092	-17	-00	-2	032	-02	-03		10	-15	-10	$\frac{1}{2}$
567	-00	-11	-0	487	-13	-10		45	-08	-07	
675	-07	-10	-3	204	-07	-00		12	-03	-04	$\frac{1}{4}$
756	-05	-04	-2	590	-00	-05		11	-05	-11	
200	-01	-00	-0	010	-02	-03		12	-00	-01	
<u>3523</u>	<u>=09</u>	<u>=11</u>	<u>=0</u>	<u>1847</u>	<u>=18</u>	<u>=05</u>		<u>124</u>	<u>=19</u>	<u>=01</u>	
<u>2750</u>	<u>=10</u>	<u>=04</u>	<u>=3</u>	<u>1527</u>	<u>=05</u>	<u>=11</u>		<u>103</u>	<u>=14</u>	<u>=00</u>	$\frac{3}{4}$
<u>3523</u>	<u>=09</u>	<u>=11</u>	<u>=0</u>	<u>1847</u>	<u>=18</u>	<u>=05</u>		<u>124</u>	<u>=19</u>	<u>=01</u>	

MSS 965 B

RB NMAH

The Least Denomination of Troy Weight used in England, is a grain of Wheat Taken out of the Middle of the ear, & Dried, from whence is Produced The following Table viz:

32 Grains of Wheat 24 Artificial Grains 20 Penny Weights 12 Ounces	}	make	{	24 Artificial Grains one Penny Weight one Ounce one Pound.
---	---	------	---	---

With this weight is weighed the Things Following viz: Gold, Silver, Bread, Bread Corn, Meal, & all manner of Jewels, Precious

Stones &c.	oz	dw	gr	}	lb	oz	dw	gr
14	07	10	12	}	148	01	02	10
17	09	05	08		401	02	04	12
21	10	00	00		814	03	05	14
37	04	15	00		184	04	06	16
23	08	16	20		841	05	07	18
<hr/>					<hr/>			
115	04	07	16		2469	04	06	22
<hr/>					<hr/>			
100	08	17	04		2321	03	04	12
<hr/>					<hr/>			
115	04	07	16		2469	04	06	22

Libra is a pound of any thing or every thing

Semis is $\frac{1}{2}$ half of every weight

Manipulus is a great handfull

Pugillus is a Small $\frac{1}{2}$

Aena Signifyeth of every one a like much

DSI

Averdupoise weight

It that whereby is Weighed, Lead, Tinn, Iron, Brass, Pewter, &c.
 All Grocery Wares, Tobacco, Flesh, Wax, Cheese, Rozin, Tallow, Pitch,
 Leather, and all manner of Goods whereof cometh any Garble, or Wast.

The Table is,

16 Drains 16 Ounces 28 Poundwt 56 Poundwt 84 Poundwt 4 qrs or 112 lbwt 20 Hundredwt	}	make	}	one Ounce, one Pound wt, a Quarter of an Hundred, $\frac{1}{2}$ an Hundred, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Hundred, One Hundred, one Tonn.
---	---	------	---	---

Tonn	qrs	lb	Hun	qrs	lb	oz	lb	oz	oz
314	07	2	10	0	13	15	14	13	12
143	05	1	08	2	12	10	10	12	14
434	04	0	05	1	17	09	07	09	06
341	02	3	03	0	16	08	03	15	13
413	01	2	02	1	15	07	17	08	05
134	08	1	09	2	14	09	02	03	00
1777	=10	=1	39	=1	06	=10	56	=15	=02
1463	=02	=2	29	=0	20	=11	42	=01	=06
1777	=10	=1	39	=1	06	=10	56	=15	=02

The table is

} }

The Table Follows.

4 Nails }
 3 Quarters } make { 1 Quarter of a Yard,
 4 Quarters } { 1 Flemish or Dutch Ell,
 5 Quarters } { 1 Yard,
 } { 1 English Ell.

or

12 Nails }
 16 Nails } make { 1 Duck Ell,
 20 Nails } { 1 Yard,
 } { 1 Ell English.

Ells	qrs	n	Yds	qrs	n	Engs	qrs	n
317	2	1	520	2	0	649	4	3
173	1	2	205	3	3	496	3	2
731	0	3	052	1	0	964	2	1
371	2	1	502	0	2	694	0	2
713	0	3	025	0	3	946	1	3
<u>2307</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
1909	2	1	1559	2	1	4221	0	0
<u>2307</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1039</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3571</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
			1559	2	1	4221	0	0



9

The Least Denominative Part of Dry Measure is one Pint which is taken for one Pound^t. Troy. The Tables Follows.

2 Pints 2 Quarts 2 Pottles 2 Gallons 4 Pecks 5 Pecks 4 Bushels 8 Bushels 4 Quarters 5 Quarters 10 Qu ^{rs} $\frac{1}{2}$ or 84 Bushels	}	make	1 Quart, 1 Pottle, 1 Gallon, 1 Peck, 1 Bushel Land Measure 1 Bushel Water Measure 1 Comb, 1 Quarter, 1 Chalden, 1 Wey, 1 Last.
---	---	------	--

Gr ^s	grs	Oz.	Lb.
328	- 2	- 7	- 3
283	- 1	- 6	- 2
832	- 0	- 5	- 1
382	- 2	- 4	- 3
823	- 3	- 3	- 0
238	- 1	- 0	- 2
2889	= 0	= 3	= 3
2560	= 1	= 4	= 0
2889	= 0	= 3	= 3



10

The least Denominative Part, of This Measure is also a Pint Taken
 (as is Other) from Troy Weight. The Table Followeth

$35 \frac{7}{8}$ Solid Inches 2 Pints 2 Quarts 2 Pottles 8 Gallons 9 Gallons 2 Firkins 2 Kilderkins 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel	}	make	1 Pint, 1 Quart, 1 Pottle, 1 Gallon, 1 Firkin of Ale, 1 Firkin of Beer, 1 Kilderkin, 1 Barrel, 1 Hogshead Beer or Ale.
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But in

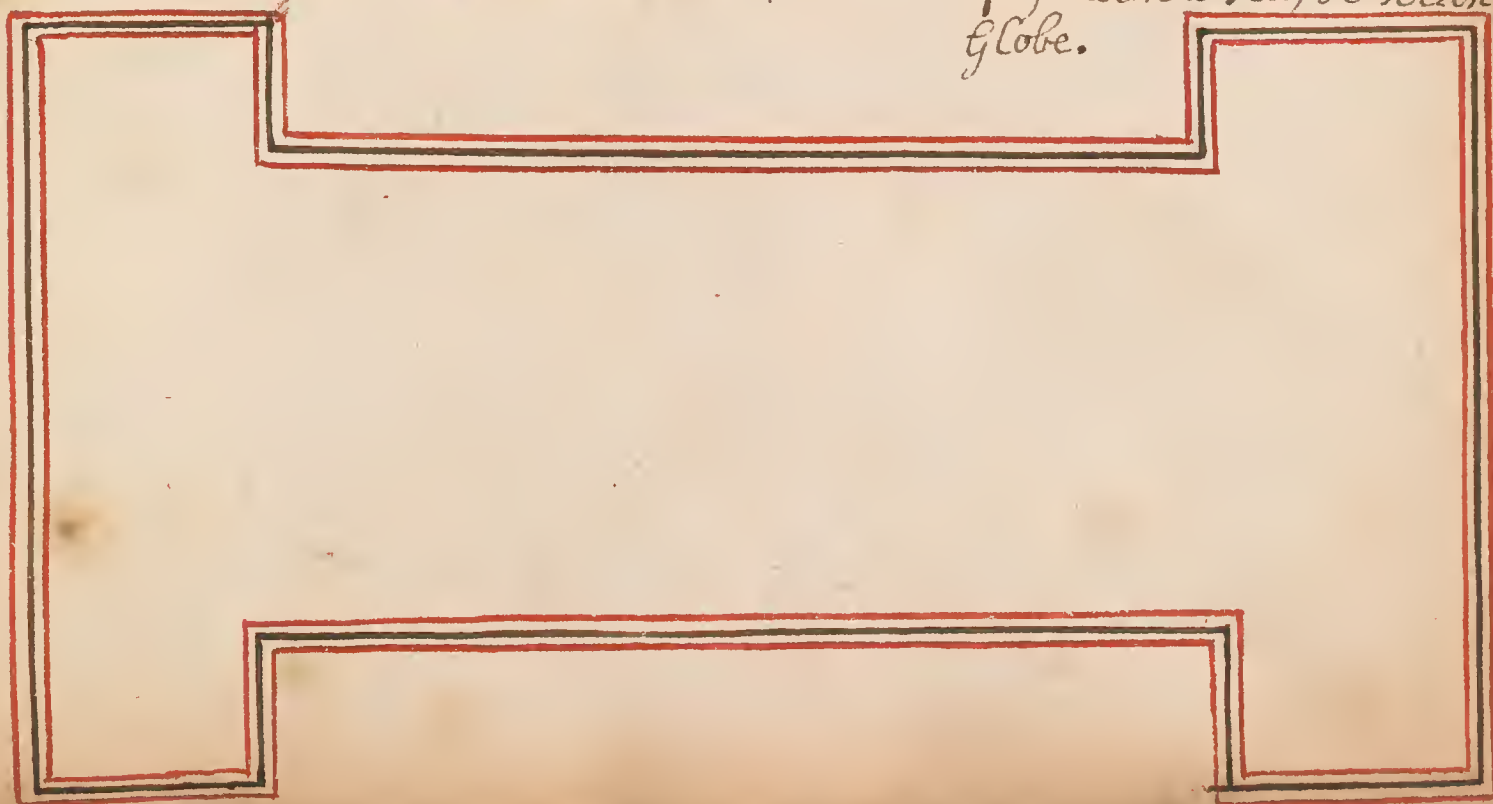
Wine Measure.

$28 \frac{7}{8}$ Solid Inches 2 Pints 2 Quarts 2 Pottles 4 2 Gallons 6 3 Gallons 8 4 Gallons 2 Hogsheads 2 Pipes	}	make	1 Pint, 1 Quart, 1 Pottle, 1 Gallon, 1 Piece, 1 Hogshead, 1 Tuncheon, 1 Pipe or Butt, 1 Tun of Wine.
--	---	------	--

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It is originally Deduced from a Barly forn, taken ^{out} of y^e Middle of y^e Ear, & well Dryd, From whence is Derivd y^e Following Table, viz:

3 Barly forns-----	} make	1 Inch,
12 Inches-----		1 Foot,
3 Feet-----		1 Yard,
3 F: 9 Inches or y ^e $\frac{1}{4}$ -----		1 Ell,
5 Feet-----		1 Geometrical Pace,
6 Feet-----		1 Fathom,
5 $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or 16 Feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -----		1 Statute Pole or Perch,
40 Poles or 220 yards-----		1 Furlong,
8 Furlongs or 320 Poles } equal to 1760 $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ }		1 English Mile,
1056 Geometrical Paces-----		1 English Mile,
3 Miles-----	1 League,	
20 Leagues or 60 Miles-----	1 Degree,	
360 Degrees or 21600 Miles are	Supposd to be y ^e Circumference of y ^e Earth & Sea, or Terrestrial Globe.	





Note that,

60 Seconds	} make	1 Minute
60 Minutes		1 Hour,
24 Hours		1 Natural Day,
7 Days		1 Week,
4 Weeks		1 Month,
13 mo ^r 1 Day or 36 ⁵ Days		1 Year according to Eng ^l acc ^t .
52 Weeks		1 Year,
8760 Hours		1 Year &
525960 Minutes	1 Year.	

Yrs	mo	Wks	Dys
5888	- 10	- 02	- 06
8885	- 00	- 02	- 01
1403	- 05	- 00	- 05
4031	- 11	- 00	- 00
0314	- 00	- 01	- 02
3140	- 07	- 00	- 05
<hr/>			
23663	= 10	= 03	= 05
<hr/>			
17775	= 00	= 02	= 06
<hr/>			
23663	= 10	= 03	= 05

Note the Sun apparently compleats its Revolution in 365 Days 5 hours 48 Minutes 57 Seconds &c. which Space of Time is called a Solar Year and is 11 Minutes 3 Seconds &c. Less then the common Year used with us and from hence comes That Difference there is betwixt the Old Stiles and the New.



To subtract is to take a Lesser Number from a Greater, or an Equal from an Equal, Thereby to Know the Difference, or the Remainder.

From 4168543210642	7234586030452784	From
Take 1084532100530	6134579231581031	Take
Remains <u>208401110112</u>	<u>1100006798871753</u>	Remains
Proof 4168543210642	<u>7234586030452784</u>	Proof,

If Bo ²⁰ £ 1032 — Sh. 14 — D. 00	If Bo ²⁰ £ 5280 — Sh. 14 — D. 11
If p ^{imp} 0203 — 11 — 00	If p ^{imp} 4170 — 11 — 10
Remains <u>0829 = 03 = 00</u>	Remains <u>1110 = 03 = 01</u>
Proof <u>1032 = 14 = 00</u>	Proof <u>5280 = 14 = 11</u>

If Lent £ 871482 — Sh. 00 — D. 07 — qrs 3	7214 — Sh. 00 — D. 00
paid at times 10340 — 02 — 01 — 1	1480 — 02 — 01
24030 — 00 — 00 — 0	0821 — 01 — 00
03140 — 00 — 02 — 0	4621 — 08 — 03
paid in p ^{ts} 33971 = 02 = 04 = 2	0291 = 08 = 08
Proof 871482 = 00 = 07 = 3	<u>7214 = 00 = 00</u>

Money.

£	sh.	d.	
72101	00	00	
1347	08	09	$\frac{1}{4}$
3571	02	03	$\frac{1}{2}$
5713	04	05	$\frac{3}{4}$
7135	06	07	$\frac{3}{4}$
1753	02	01	$\frac{3}{4}$
7531	00	00	
5317	06	05	$\frac{1}{2}$
3175	04	03	$\frac{1}{4}$
35553	= 15	= 00	$\frac{1}{4}$
36627	= 04	= 11	$\frac{3}{4}$
72101	= 00	= 00	



Weight.

lb	oz	gr	dw
372	01	0	12
10	00	0	00
95	09	0	24
17	14	2	15
28	10	3	27
82	15	1	14
80	12	2	16
80	00	3	10
74	19	3	27
220	= 03	= 2	= 24
151	= 17	= 1	= 15
372	= 01	= 0	= 12

Time.

Y ³³	mo	w ^d	h ^o	m
1706	00	0	0	00
103	09	0	0	00
097	00	0	0	00
038	06	0	0	00
027	08	2	0	00
019	03	3	3	03
007	08	1	2	09
005	04	2	6	19
195	00	0	0	00
001	00	0	0	00
494	= 01	= 1	= 5	= 08
1211	= 11	= 2	= 1	= 15
706	= 00	= 0	= 0	= 00

Measure.

Leagues	m	Fut	yd	Foot	Inch
3701	0	0	000	0	00
844	2	0	000	0	00
471	0	1	000	0	00
006	1	2	195	1	10
004	2	3	004	2	11
000	1	4	212	0	09
000	2	6	219	1	04
009	0	5	119	0	07
087	0	0	000	1	00
1424	= 2	= 0	= 091	= 2	= 05
2276	= 0	= 7	= 128	= 0	= 07
3701	= 0	= 0	= 000	= 0	= 00

11/18/18

11/18/18

11/18/18

11/18/18

1st It is an Abridgement or Contraction of Addition, Solving that at once, which will require several Additions to perform it.

2^{dly} Multiplication is an Operation of 2 N^o of a Like Kind, (whether simple or Compound) for y Production of a 3^d which shall bear y same proportion to y 1st (or multiplicand) as y 2^d (or Multiplier) Does to unity.

3^d Multiplication is compos'd or Made up of 3 Parts or Branches. viz:

1st The Multiplicand, or N^o given to be Multipl'd,

2^{dly} The Multiplier or N^o given to multiply by,

3^{dly} The Product or Total sum Produced by y Operation.

The Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

$$\begin{array}{r} 2729103 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 5458206 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37394061 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 112184583 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45176318639 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 20705274556 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 62412416 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 312062080 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102035203 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 61221210 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 947247219 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline 6630730533 \end{array}$$

The first part of the manuscript is a list of names and titles, including "The King of the Kings" and "The Lord of the Lords". The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

The second part of the manuscript contains several lines of text, possibly a list of items or a table of contents. The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100		

The third part of the manuscript contains several lines of text, possibly a list of items or a table of contents. The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

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2137137240 9281181679 47264326356

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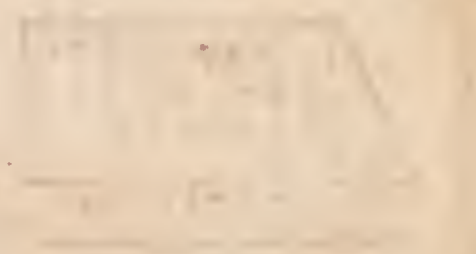
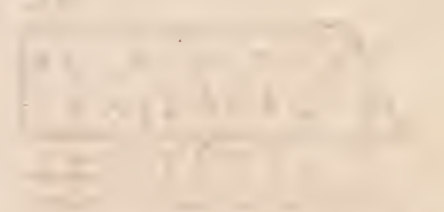
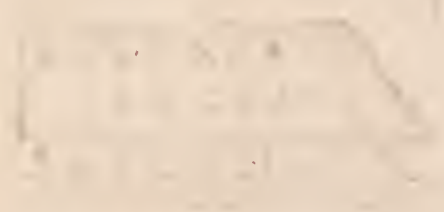
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578513847 52960576041 8790123448

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938315670 4685418540 285805784
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Section of
... ..

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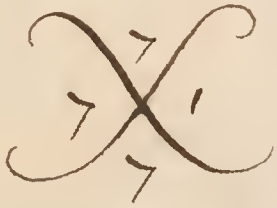


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921034785317920
12357920

7	3	6	0	2	7	0	2	0	2	5	4	3	3	6	0
1	0	4	2	0	6	9	5	7	0	6	3	5	8	4	0
0	2	8	9	3	1	3	0	6	7	0	6	1	2	0	0
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2	2	3	7	2	1	7	1	0	3	7	2	1	7	0	7	9	4	4
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58620022508193915107270236																		

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5 8 7

9476098076012
240010

2 8 7

753853870124
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200040030

5 6 3

3 36957482105
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<p>1870</p> <p>...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>

<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>
<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>

DIVISION is that by which we may Discover, how oft one Summ is contain'd in another. In Division, there are 3 certain Branches and 1 uncertain one, vtz:

- 1st The Dividend or Number given to be Divided.
 - 2^d The Divisor or Number given to Divide by.
 - 3^d The Quotient or Number of times y Divisor is contain'd in y Dividend.
- These are certain Branches. The Remainder is call'd an uncertain Branch, because there are sometimes Remainders & sometimes none: And in working your Summ, this is Observable, that when you have a Remainder, it must be Less than y Divisor, or else y^r work is False. The Operation of this Rule, is by having 2 unequal Numbers given, to find a 3^d, which shall bear such Proportion to y Dividend, as y Divisor Bears to unity. For Proof multiply y Quotient, by y Divisor, & add to it y Remainder (if any) & if y Product be y same with y Dividend, y Work is Right, or else not.

2) 4680927(1)

2340463

3) 5680423(1)

1893474

4) 9897210(2)

2474302

5) 62109832(2)

12421966

6) 75003218(2)

12500536

7) 84634638(4)

12090662

8) 94794794(2)

11849349

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10) 124607923(0)

12460792

11) 147247210(0)

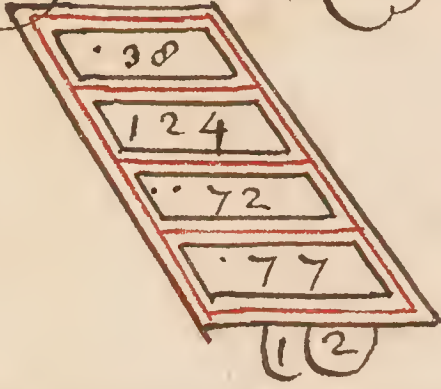
013386110

12) 135793579(7)

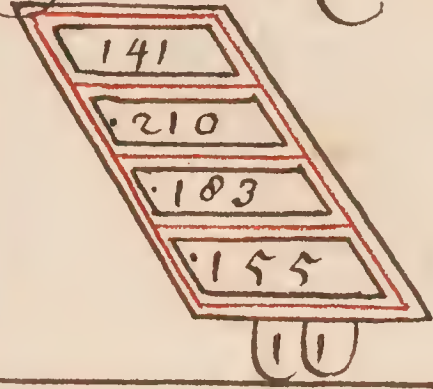
011316131

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{15}$
$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

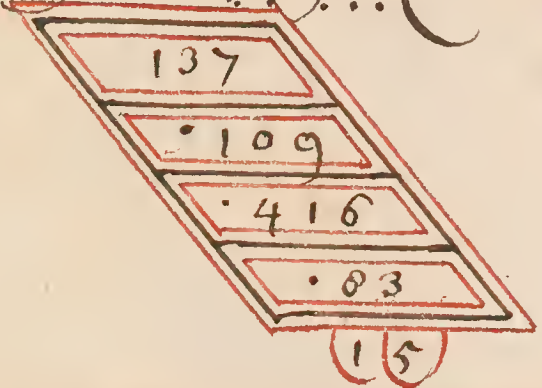
13) 150427 (12955)



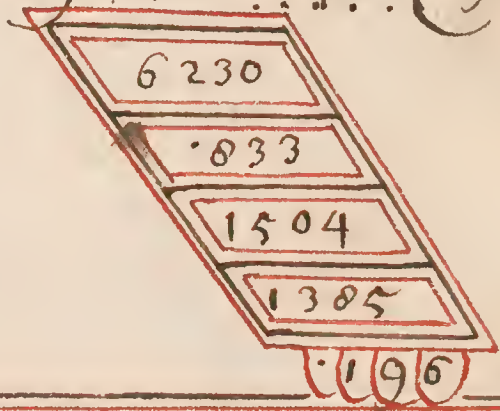
24) 621035 (25876)



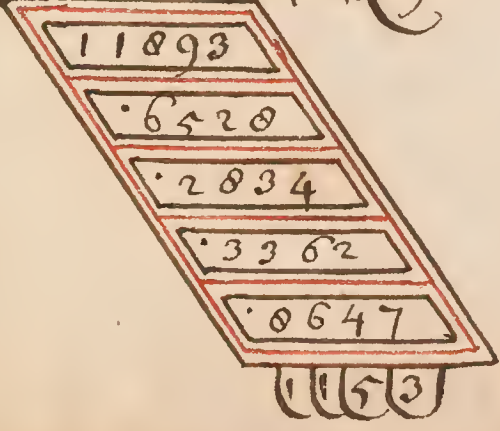
68) 42170963 (620161)



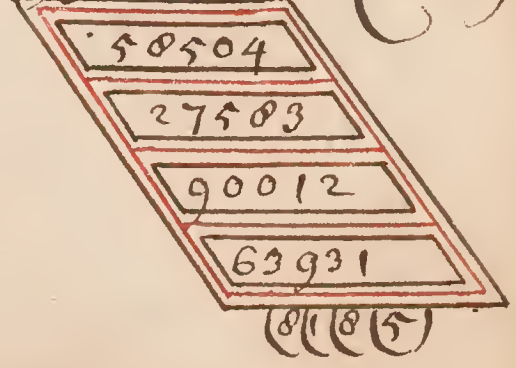
683) 472103456 (691220)



1249) 243830427 (195226)



9291) 987604321 (106296)



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Handwritten text in the middle-left cell, possibly a title or label.



Handwritten text in the middle-right cell, possibly a title or label.



Handwritten text in the bottom-left cell, possibly a title or label.



Handwritten text in the bottom-right cell, possibly a title or label.



24032) 3684724600 (153325

120152
•79924
•70286
•51900
130440
10200

35791) 460023579 (130765

110113
•274057
235209
204631
25676

472196) 9291721035 (196776

4569761
3199970
3667943
3625715
3203431
370255

3271908) 925716301098 (282959

27133470
•9502061
30382450
19352789
29932498
•485326

12340123) 98765432101234 (8003601

•••44440101
•74277322
••23650434
11318311

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Handwritten text in a tilted rectangular box, possibly a list or a set of instructions.

Handwritten text in a tilted rectangular box, possibly a list or a set of instructions.

Handwritten text in a tilted rectangular box, possibly a list or a set of instructions.

Handwritten text in a tilted rectangular box, possibly a list or a set of instructions.

987654321)124683795123456(126242

2591036302
6165276603
2393506774
4181901325
2313640416
3303311774

9426100)40129596/34(425

242510
539006
60501

38413)000)1234567898(32

02177
15351

9482103|0000000)1238869238469100000(13061

29025093
57950484
10658666
1176563

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Reduction is \bar{y} converting or changing of one Name or Denomination into another, & is chiefly Performed by \bar{y} 2 Last Foregoing Rules. viz; by Multiplication and Division.

By Multiplication all greater Names or Denominations are Reduced or Brought in \bar{L} ess; as Pounds into shillings Pence & Farthings. And this usually call'd Reduction Descending.

By Divisions all Lesser Names or Denominations are reduced or brought in \bar{L} ess Greater; as Farthings into Pence, Shillings & Pounds, & this is usually call'd Reduction ascending. When you have a question set, you must first of all consider which Part of this Rule it Belongs to, whether \bar{L} o Reduction Ascending or Descending: If it belongs to \bar{y} Former Part, then Multiply by as many of \bar{y} Lesser as makes one of \bar{y} Greater. If it belongs to \bar{y} Latter Part, then Divide by as many of \bar{y} Lesser as shall make one of \bar{y} Greater, & \bar{y} Quotient will answer \bar{y} Question in this Latter Part (as \bar{y} Product will answer it in \bar{y} Former) and if any thing remain, it will be of \bar{y} same Denomination with \bar{y} Dividend.



Coins & Wine Measure

1 Sol of Louis, Fr: Piece	—	2 ^{sh} 00 00 01
1 Livre, a Fr: Piece	—	00 01 08
1 George, or Half Crown	—	00 02 06
10 Groats	—	00 03 04
1 Dollar	—	00 04 04
1 Patatoon, a Flem ^{sh} : Piece	—	00 04 06
1 English Crown.	—	00 05 00
1 French Crown	—	00 06 00
1 Noble	—	00 06 08
1 Duckat	—	00 08 06
½ a Pistole or Louisdor	—	00 08 06
1 Angel	—	00 10 00
1 Pistolett	—	00 11 07
1 Mark, or 2 Nobles	—	00 13 04
1 Duckatoon	—	00 15 00
1 Pistol or Louisdor	—	00 17 00
3 Nobles	—	01 00 00
1 Flemish Rider	—	01 01 01½
1 Guinea	—	01 01 06
3 Marks	—	02 00 00

Two Pints	} make	1 Quart
2 Quarts		1 Pottle.
2 Pottles		1 Gallon
18 Gallons		1 Rund ^{let}
42 Gallons		1 Tierce
63 Gallons		1 Ho nd
84 Gallons		1 Purchin
2 Hogheads		1 Pipe or Butt
252 Gallons		} 1 Tunn.
7 Rundlets		
4 Ho ^{nds}		
3 Purchins	} 1 Pipe	
2 Pipes		
126 Gallons		

Ale Measure.

8 Gallons	} make	1 Firkin.
16 Gallons		1 Kilderkin.
32 Gallons		} 1 Barrel.
4 Firkins		
2 Kilderkins		

Beer Measure

9 Gallons	} make	1 Firkin
2 Firkins		1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins		} 1 Barrel.
4 Firkins		
36 Gallons		

1 Barrel & ½ is 1 hoghead Beer or Ale

Das ist ein Buch von der Kunst der Astrologie

Das ist ein Buch von der Kunst der Astrologie

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Das ist ein Buch von der Kunst der Astrologie

Das ist ein Buch von der Kunst der Astrologie

Das ist ein Buch von der Kunst der Astrologie

Q

$\frac{8}{3427} = \frac{\text{sh}}{13} = 03 \frac{1}{4}$ How many Farthings?

$\frac{8}{3427} = \frac{\text{sh}}{13} = 03 \frac{1}{4}$
 20 sh: in 1 Pound

68553 Shillings.

12 Pence in 1 Shilling

822639 Pence.

4 Farthings in 1 Penny

3290557 Farthings

Q

3290557 Farthings how many Pence, Shillings & Pounds?

4) 3290557 (1

12) 822639 (3 Pence

20) 68553 (13 Shillings

3427

Pounds.

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

==

□

6.11.

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

101

J 28

$\text{£} \begin{array}{r} 9410 \\ 20 \end{array} = 16 \text{ sh. } 08 \frac{1}{2}$ How many Farthings

108376 12	Shillings
2260520 4	Pence
9042082	Farthings.

Q 2

9042082 Farthings how many Pence, Shillings & Pounds?

4	9042082	2
12	2260520	8 Pence
20	108376	16 Shillings
	9410	
	Pounds	

a Peniger is ^{grains} $g. \frac{16}{12}$ which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Grain

12	6	3	
16	8	4	

16 Penigers is a Stiver

11 Stivers - - - a Shilling

20 Stivers - - - a Guilder

11 Guilders - one Pound Sterling

16
 11

 16
 16

176 - - - - Penigers in a Shilling

20

 3520 - - - - in a Guilder

11

 3520

3520

38720 - - Penigers in a Pound Sterling

IN

350000 Crowns how many Guilders?

3

1050000 Guilders



IN

1500000 Florins how many Patacoons?

20

54) 300000000 (555555 Patacoons



Patacoons

25. P.



A



JN 370000 Louisdors how many Guilders, Patacoors
 And Duckats?

370000
 204

1480000
 7400000

2/0 75480000 0

3774000
 Guilders.

54) 75480000 (1397777
 Patacoors

214
 528
 420
 420
 420
 420

102) 75480000 (740000

400
 ...0000

42

JN 381249 Guineas & 94000 Crowns. how many Dollars,
 Nobles & Marks?

381249
 250

3049992
 1906245
 762498

90362242
 56400000

52) 104002242 (2000043 Dollars

...224
 162

5640000

160) 104002242 (6500140
 Marks

00
 ...22
 64

13000280
 Nobles

103

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Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries.

Small rectangular stamp or mark in the lower middle section.

Bottom section of handwritten text, possibly a conclusion or signature area.

IN 2 37004 How Many Guineas, Fl: Riders, Pistoles,
Pistolets & Duckats?

37004
480

3024320
151216

516) 18145920 (35166
Guineas

1465
759
2032
1860

192

507) 18145920 (35790
Fl: Riders

2935
4009
4602

1390

488) 18145920 (Pistoles
44475
2
Duckatts

1825
1939
3072
2160

88950

120

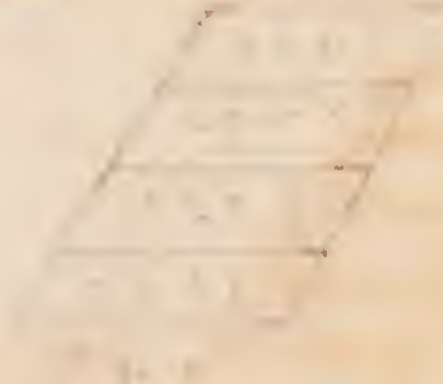
278) 18145920 (65276
Pistoles

1465
759
2032
1860

192

AT

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Handwritten text below the vertical trapezoid, possibly "Handwritten notes" or similar.



$\text{JRE} \text{ £ } 10207, \text{ \& } 60000 \text{ Marks, \& } 02000 \text{ Pistolets how many Livres, Patacoons, Dollars, Duckatts, \& Duckattons?}$

$\begin{array}{r} 10207 \\ 240 \\ \hline 400200 \\ 20414 \\ \hline 2449600 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 60000 \\ 160 \\ \hline 3600000 \\ 60000 \\ \hline 9600000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 02000 \\ 139 \\ \hline 738000 \\ 246000 \\ 82000 \\ \hline 1398000 \\ 9600000 \\ 2449600 \end{array}$
---	--	---

$54) 2344.7600 (434216$
Patacoons

104
227
116
00
340

10

$20) 234476000 (1172304$
Livres

$52) 23447600 (450916$
Dollars

264
476
00
360

40

$100) 23447600 (130264$
Duckattons

54
47
116
00

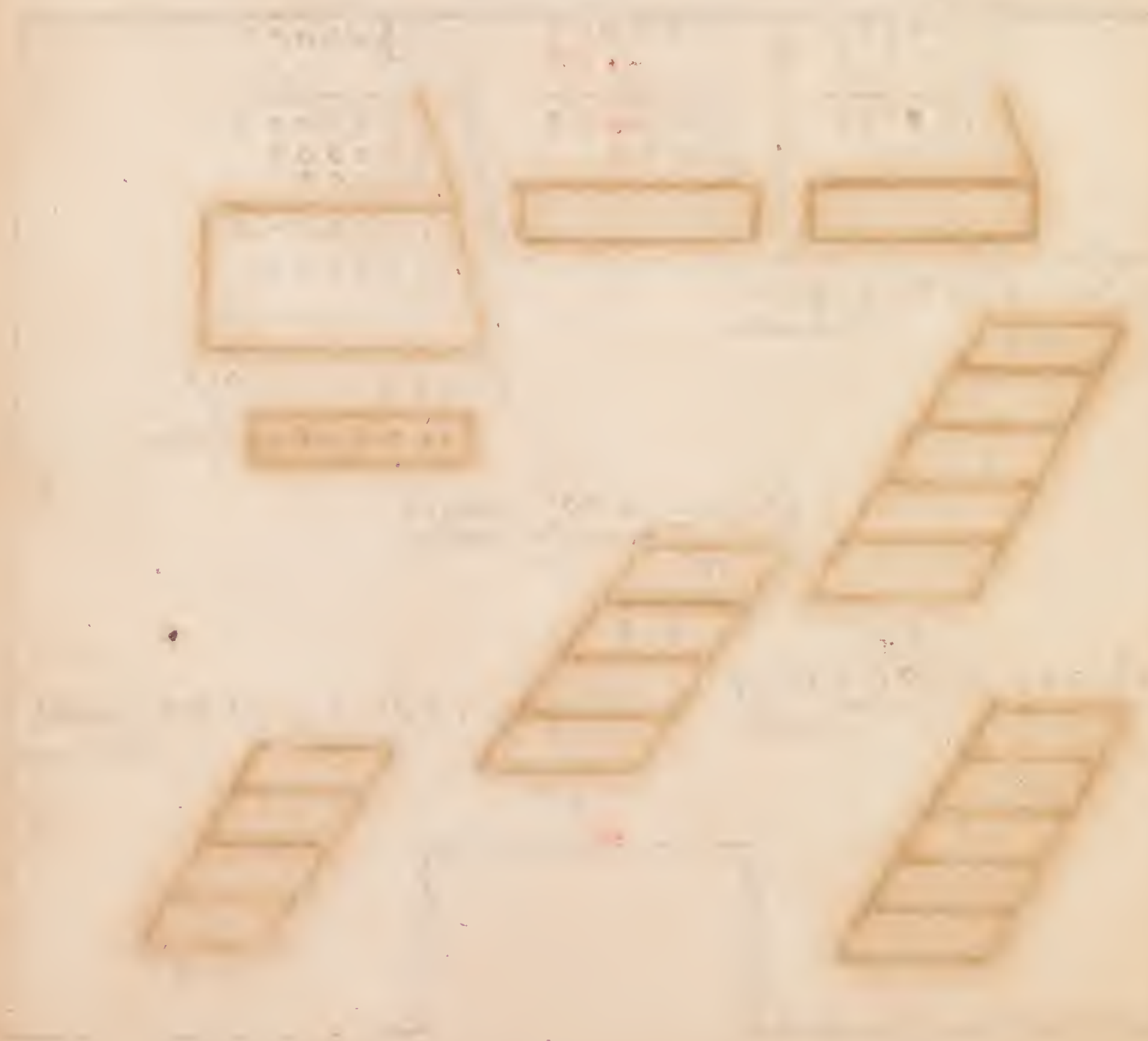
16

$102) 23447600 (229079$
Duckatts

304
1007
096
000
040

22

[Faint, illegible handwritten text at the top of the page]



9000

9000 how many Marks, Nobles, Georges, Thirtson Pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Pennys, Nine Pences, Four Pence $\frac{1}{2}$ Pennyp, Thess Pences & Two Pences?

$\begin{array}{r} 9000 \\ 400 \\ \hline 720000 \\ 36000 \\ \hline 4320000 \end{array}$	$27 \overline{) 4320000} \begin{array}{l} (160000 \text{ Thirtson } \& \frac{1}{2} \text{ D} \\ 3 \\ 24800000 \text{ } 4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ D} \\ \hline 240000 \text{ } 9 \text{ D} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 9000 \\ 3 \\ \hline 27000 \text{ (Nobles)} \\ 13500 \text{ Marks} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 4320000} (\\ 720000 \\ 3 \text{ Pennyp} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{) 4320000} (\\ 72000 \\ \text{Georges} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 4320000} (\\ 1080000 \\ 2 \text{ Pennyp} \end{array}$
Empty section	

96081472

96081472 Half Pence, how many 6 Pence, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns, Eng^d & Fr: Crowns, Nobles, Marks & Guineas?

12) 96081472 (4 six S 144) 96081472 (667232 Fr: Crowns)

4) 8006789 (4 Crowns)

2) 1601357 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns)

800678

968
1041
334
467
352
64

16/0) 96081472 (600509 Nobles)

81
147
00

2) 600509 (1)

300254

Marks

516) 96081472 (186204 Guineas)

4440
3201
1054
2272
200

120



IN £ 3279 how many Pence?
240

131160	Pence
6558	
786960	

IN £ 4009 how many $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence?
480

320720	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pence
16036	
1924920	

IN £ 19000 how many Farthings?
960

1140000	Farthings
171000	
18240000	

71

82

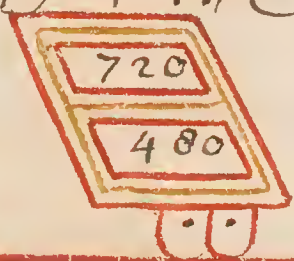
356



Q

840000 Farthings How many Pounds?

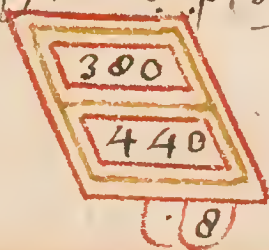
960)840000(875 Pounds



Q

182000 Half Pence how many Pounds?

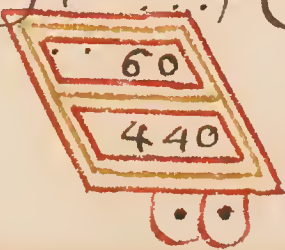
480)182000(379 Pounds



Q

486000 Pence how many Pounds?

240)486000(2025 Pounds



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530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

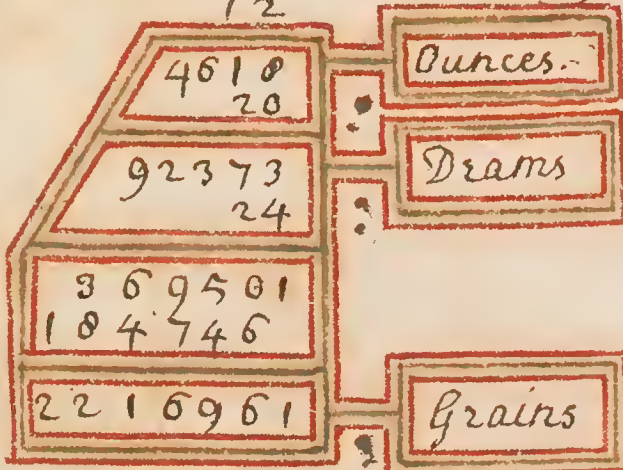
Note that 24 Grains make 1 Penny w^t

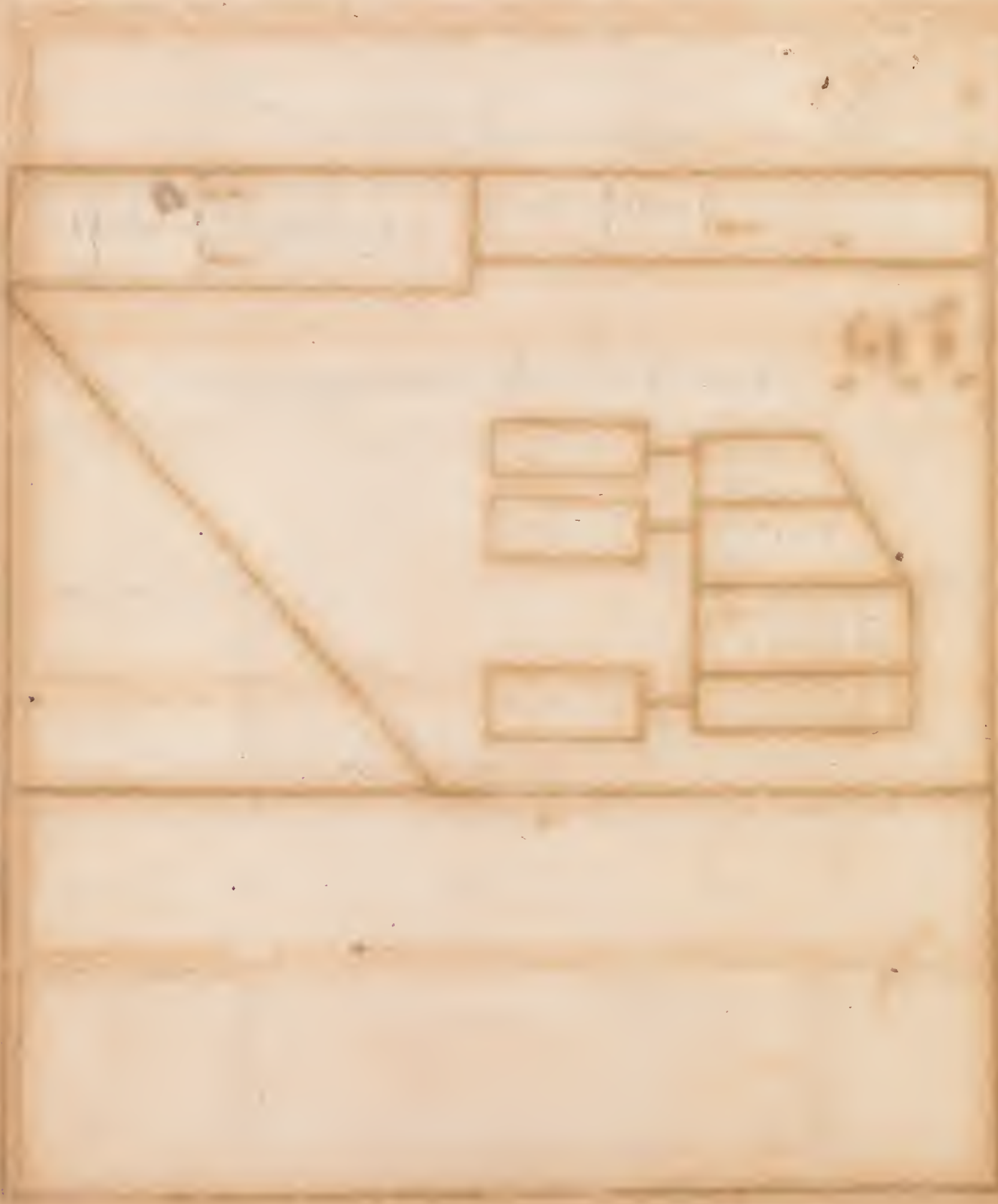
20 Penny w^{ts} } make 1 Ounce
 480 Grains-- }

12 Ounces-- } make 1 lb
 240 Penny w^{ts} }
 5760 Grains-- }

℞

℞ 384 = 10 = 13 = 09 how many Grains
 12 oz dr gr:





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304 how many Penny w^{ts}?
240

12160
608
72960

Penny w^{ts}

482 how many Grains?
5760

20920
3374
2410
2776320

Grains

324101 Grains how many Pounds?

5760) 324101 (56 Pounds

3610

154

982104 Penny w^{ts} how many Pounds?

24) 982104 (4092 Pounds

221
50
2

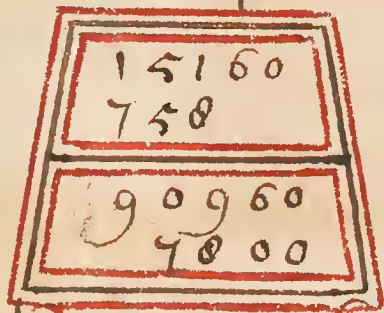
[Faint, illegible text in the first section of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.]

[Faint, illegible text in the second section of the page, continuing the narrative or list.]

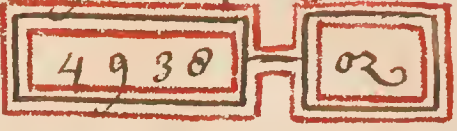
[Faint, illegible text in the third section of the page.]

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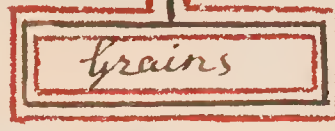
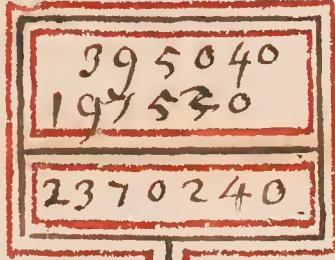
Q [℔] 379 & ^{oz} 7000 how many Ounces & Grains?



20) 907600

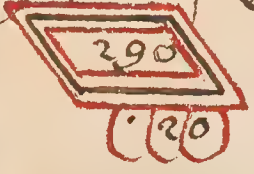


90760
24



Q [℔] 461000 & ^{oz} 9700 how many Penny^{ts} & [℔]?

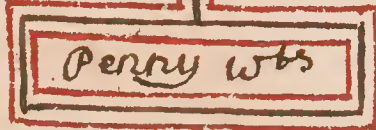
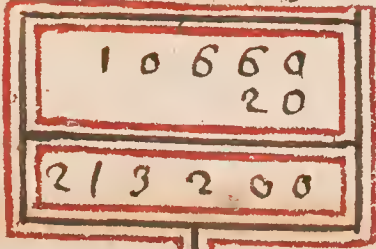
48) 46100000



12) 106604



9700
20



96



356



BP

300700 grains & 9271 how many Pennyw^{ts} & Punces?
5760

556260
64097
46355
53400960
300700

24) 43701660 (2237569
penny w^{ts})

57
90
101
136
166
220
14

2/0) 223756799

111070
02

IN

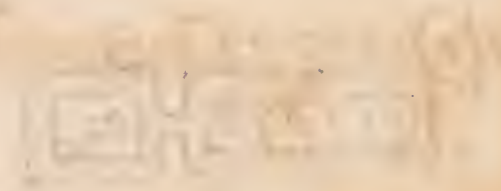
1999070 & 1200480 Pennyw^{ts} how many Grains & P^{ts}?
2/0) 12004800

60024
39070
99094
480
7927520
396376
47565120

Grains

98

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M

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Note

16 Drams	} make	1 Ounce	4 Quarters	} make 1 lb
16 Ounces		1 Pound	12 Pound	
28 Pound		$1\frac{1}{4}$ of lb	1792 Ounces	
56 lb		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	28672 Drams	
84 lb		$\frac{3}{4}$ of lb		

20 lb	} make one Ton	16 Ounces	} make 1 lb
80 qrs		256 Drams	
2240 lb			
35040 Ounces			
573440 Drams			

Tons lb qrs lb oz Dr how many Drams?

307 - 19 - $\frac{2}{4}$ - 27 - 13 - 12

609919
16

6159
7
24639
28
197119
49200
609919
Pounds

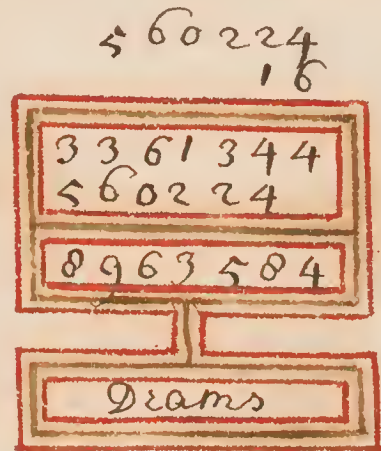
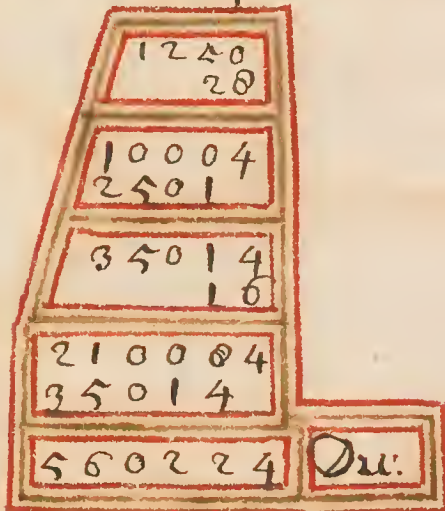
Quarters

4139517
689920
11030717
16
66232304
11030718
176619404
Drams

Ounces

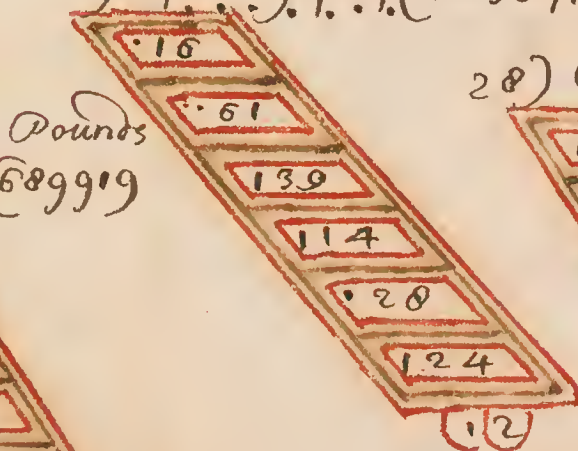


Q $312 - \frac{1}{2} - 14$ how many Ounces & Drams?



R 176619484 how many Ounces, lb, qrs, & Pounds?

$16 \overline{) 176619484} (11030717$ Ounces



$28 \overline{) 689919} (24639$ quarters



$16 \overline{) 11030717} (689919$



$4 \overline{) 24639} (6159$ hundred





812

Tons Drums
 370 & 927098 how many lb , q^rs , lb , & ounces?

573440
 370

40140800
1720320
212172000
9271098

16) 221443090 (13840243 Ounces

61
134
64
30
69
50
18

16) 13840243 (865015 Pounds

104
80
24
89
3

28) 865015 (30893 qrs

250
261
95
11

4) 30893 (7723

IN

7723 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 17 how many Tons & Ounces?

30893
28
247150
61709
865040

2) 7723 (386

386
 Tons

865049
 16

5190294
865049
13840784

918

1875

1875
1875

1875

1875

1875
1875
1875
1875

1875
1875
1875
1875
1875

1875
1875
1875

1875

1875

1875

1875
1875
1875

1875

1875
1875
1875

$378 \frac{1}{2} \times 14$ Gros Tars $7 p$ & w frett $4 p$ 104
 how many lb w neat?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 378 - \frac{1}{2} - 14 \\
 \hline
 4 \\
 1514 \\
 28 \\
 \hline
 12116 \\
 3029
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 378 - \frac{1}{2} - 14 \\
 \hline
 7 \\
 2640 \\
 3 - 08 \\
 0 - 14 \\
 \hline
 2650 - 86
 \end{array}$$

- lb Gros 42406 — 00
- lb Tars — 2650 — 08
- lb Fubile 39755 — 10
- lb Pret 1529 — 00
- lb Neats 38226 — 10

13 Pigg of Lead each weighing $27 - \frac{1}{2}$ 21 how many
 weights of 14 each?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 27 \frac{1}{2} 21 \\
 \hline
 4 \\
 110 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 001 \\
 222 \\
 \hline
 3101 \\
 13 \\
 \hline
 9303 \\
 3101 \\
 \hline
 40313
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14 \overline{) 40313} \quad (2079 \text{ } 14 \text{ lbs} \\
 \underline{123} \\
 111 \\
 \underline{133} \\
 7
 \end{array}$$

lb in whole

YCR



Q 3 baggs of Hops each wth 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21. Gross Tret
 # 104, Tare 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p Bagg. How many lb neat?

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21
 4

 78
 28

 625

Gross in Bg 2205
 3 baggs

Gross in all 6615
 Tret 254

Tare ---51

Neat 6310

342 Ho^{ds} of Tobacco each weighing 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ 17 gross, Tare
 12 p hog^{hd} how may lb Neat?

34 $\frac{3}{4}$ 17
 4

 139
 28

 1119
 279

 8909

342
 12

 4104 Tare

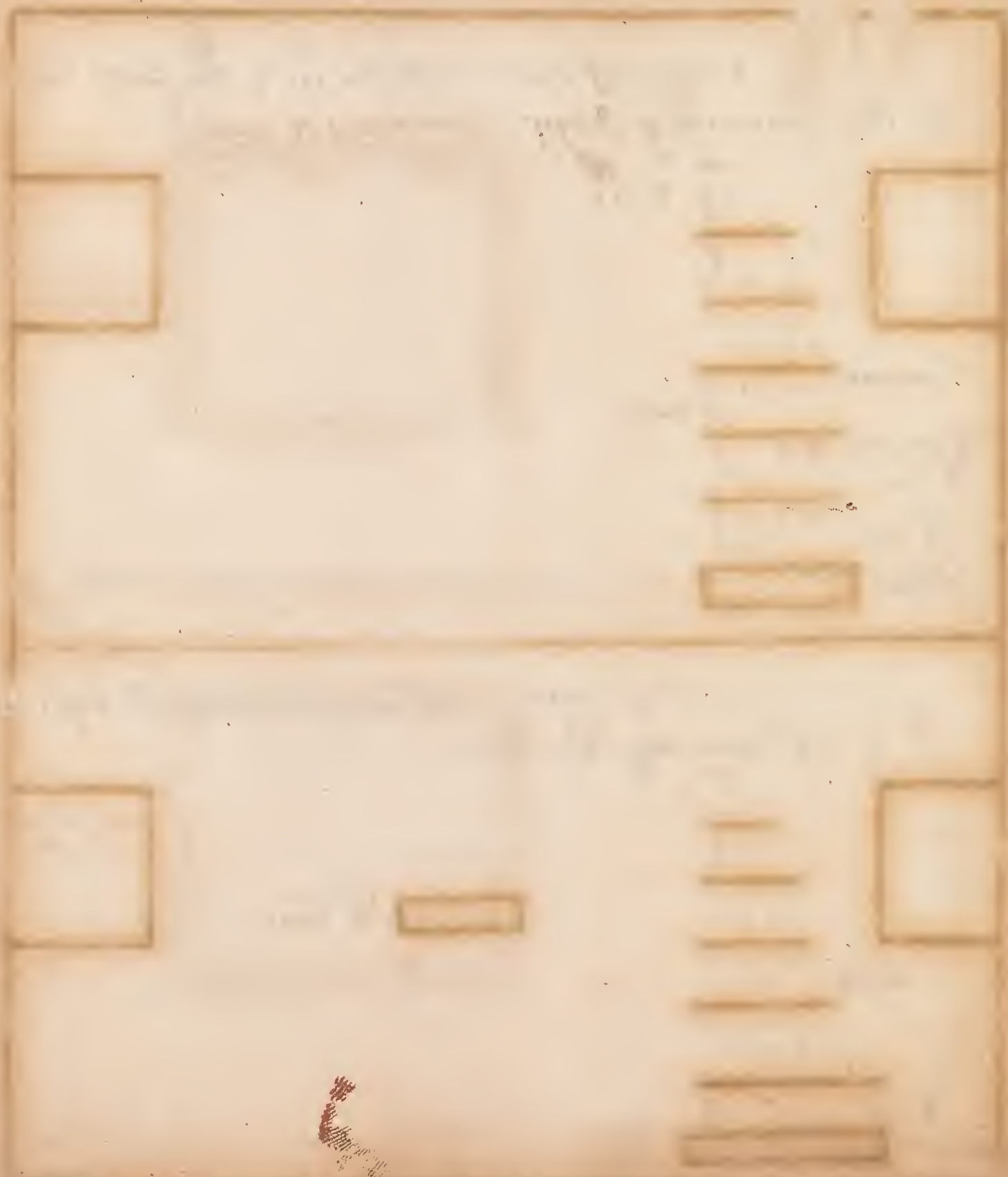
Hog^{hd} 8909
 342

7818
 15636
 11727

Tare 1336078
 4104

Neat 1332774

6



JN 27 Ho^s of Sugar sack wth 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 Gros, Tare 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ho^s Trett 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 how many Ounces neat?

$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ - 4 \\ \hline 30 \\ \hline 133 \\ - 20 \\ \hline 1073 \\ 267 \\ \hline 3743 \\ 27 \\ \hline 26201 \\ 7406 \\ \hline \text{Gross } 101061 \\ \text{Tare } \quad \quad \quad 459 \\ \hline \text{Subtle } 100602 \\ \text{Trett } \quad \quad \quad 3069 \\ \hline 096733 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 096733 \\ \quad 16 \\ \hline 580398 \\ 96733 \\ \hline 1547728 \\ \text{oz: neat} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 17 \\ \hline 109 \\ 27 \\ \hline 459 \text{ Tare} \\ 26 \overline{)100602} \quad 3869 \text{ Trett} \\ \underline{226} \\ 180 \\ \underline{242} \\ 00 \end{array}$
--	--	---

JN 976 Ho^s of Tobacco sack wth 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gros, Tare 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ho^s how many Drams neat?

$\begin{array}{r} 976 \\ \quad 4 \\ \hline 1020 \\ 20 \\ \hline 144 \\ 26 \\ \hline \text{Binilla } 404 \\ \text{22 of 976 } 976 \\ \hline 2424 \\ 2020 \\ \hline 3626 \\ \text{Binilla } 394304 \\ \text{Tare } 54646 \\ \hline \text{Trett } 339648 \\ \hline 2097008 \\ 339648 \\ \hline \text{Tare } 5434268 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 976 \\ 56 \\ \hline 45856 \\ \text{Tare } 54656 \\ \hline 5434368 \\ 16 \\ \hline 32606208 \\ 5434368 \\ \hline 86949888 \\ \text{Drams neat} \end{array}$
---	--

C 1 4



IN 799 Butts of Currants sack w^t 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, Tare
 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ w^t, Brett 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104, how many Ounces & Tons neat?

qu^{rs} 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 4
 42
 28
 336
 84
 176
 799
 10584
 10584
 0232

Total 939624
 Tare 11186
 suble 928488
 Brett 2---30
 928408
 16
 5570448
 928408
 Ounces neat 4854528

799
 14
 3196
 799
 11186

25 799 30 B neat
 19

224092840 (C) 414 Tons
 324
 1000
 104

356

<p>1850</p> <p>1851</p> <p>1852</p> <p>1853</p> <p>1854</p> <p>1855</p> <p>1856</p> <p>1857</p> <p>1858</p> <p>1859</p> <p>1860</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>1851</p> <p>1852</p> <p>1853</p> <p>1854</p> <p>1855</p> <p>1856</p> <p>1857</p> <p>1858</p> <p>1859</p> <p>1860</p>
---	---

1860

1861

JR

Tonns 796 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gros n^r: Tare 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10, Tretts 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 104

How many Pounds & Ounces Neat?

<p style="text-align: right;">796 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>① in 1 Ton - 20</p> <p>① in all <u>15930</u></p> <p>grs 1000 4</p> <p>grs in all <u>63720</u></p> <p>① in grs <u>20</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">509760</p> <p><u>127440</u></p> <p>Totalle & Tare <u>1784160</u></p> <p><u>207090</u></p> <p>① subtle ① tret <u>1577070</u></p> <p><u>60656</u></p> <p>① neat <u>1516414</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">16</p> <p><u>9090484</u></p> <p><u>1516414</u></p> <p style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">24262624</p> <p style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">Ounces Neat</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">15930 13</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">47790 15930</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">207090</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Pound Tare</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">26) 1577070 (60656</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">170</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">147</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">170</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">14</p> </div>

356

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<p>000 00</p>	<p>1000 00</p>
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<p>1000 00</p>	<p>1000 00</p>
<p>1000 00</p>	<p>1000 00</p>

Note that 4 Nails make 1 qt of a Yard.

3 Qrs	} or {	12 Nails	} make {	1 Flemish or Dutch Ell
4 Qrs		16 Nails		1 Yard
5 Qrs		20 Nails		1 Ell English

Q 327 Dutch Ells how many Q^{rs} & Yards?

901 — Quarters

4) 9010
245 — Yards

247 Yards how many English & Dutch Ells?

4
5) 9880
197 — Ells Eng^l

3) 9880
329 — Dutch Ells

330 A

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331

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JN 240 Bales of Holland each of 171 Ells. how many Nails & Yards?

Bales	240
Ells in a	171
	240
	1680
	240
Ells in all	41040
	12
Nails 16	492480
	30780 Yards

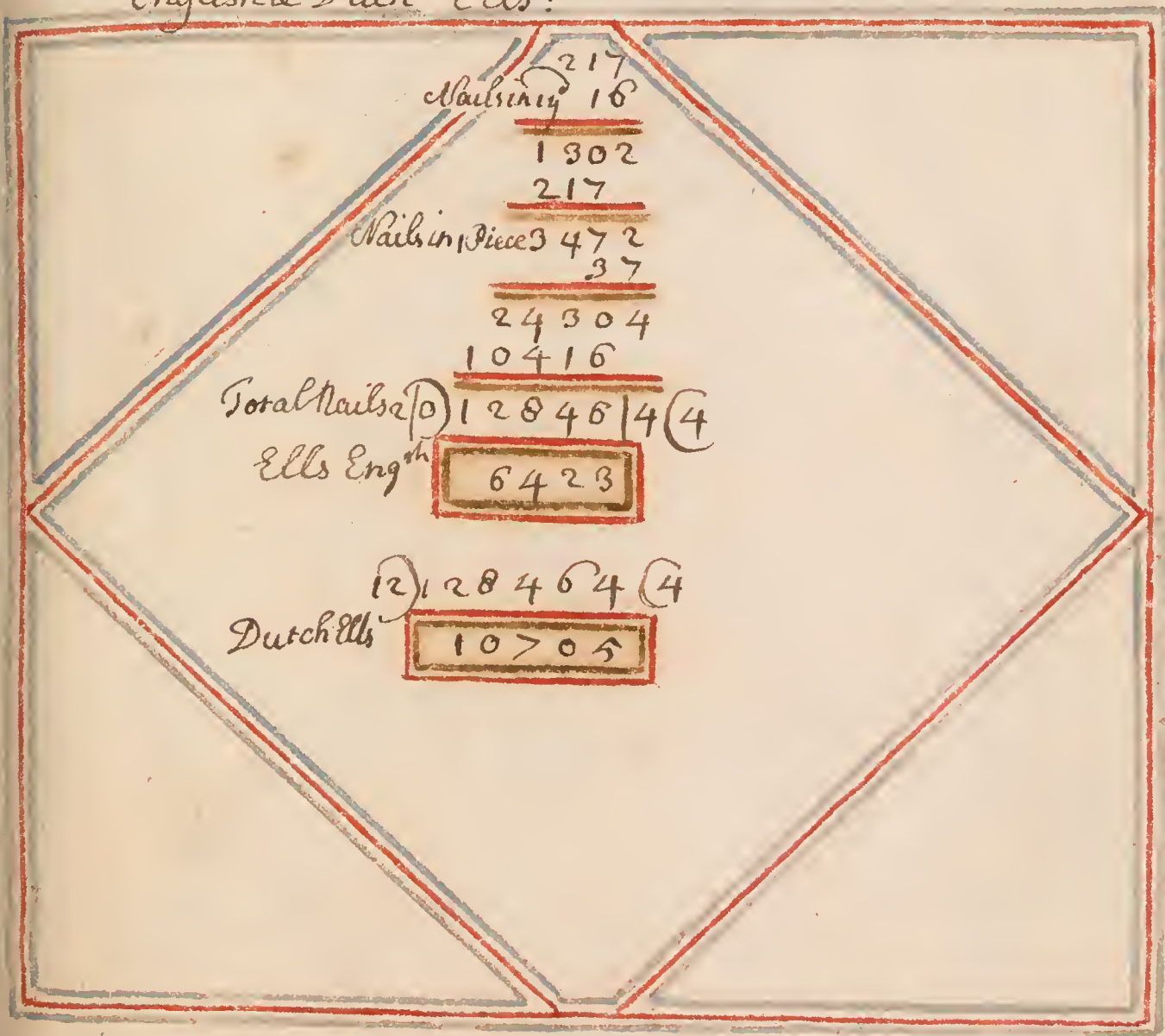
124
120
U.U

JN Yds. & Ells
30780 & 41040 How many Nails & Eng^{sh} Ells?

184580	492480
30780	
492480	
492480	
Nails 20	9849600
	492480
	Ells Eng ^{sh}



Q 37 ps of Muslin sack of 217 Yards, how many English & Dutch Ells?



217
Nails in 16

1302

217

Nails in Pieces 472
37

24304

10416

Total Nails 128464

Ells Ength 6423

Dutch Ells 10705

1572

1

2

3

4

5

6

Q

796 Pieces of Cambrick sack of $49 \frac{1}{2}$ how many Quarters, Nails, & Eng, & Dutch Ells?

$49 \frac{1}{2}$ qrs in Yard
4
 198 qrs in Piece
 796 N^o of Pieces

1188
 1782
1386
157608 N^o of Qu^{rs}
 4

630432 Nails

5) 157608 (3
31521 Ells Eng

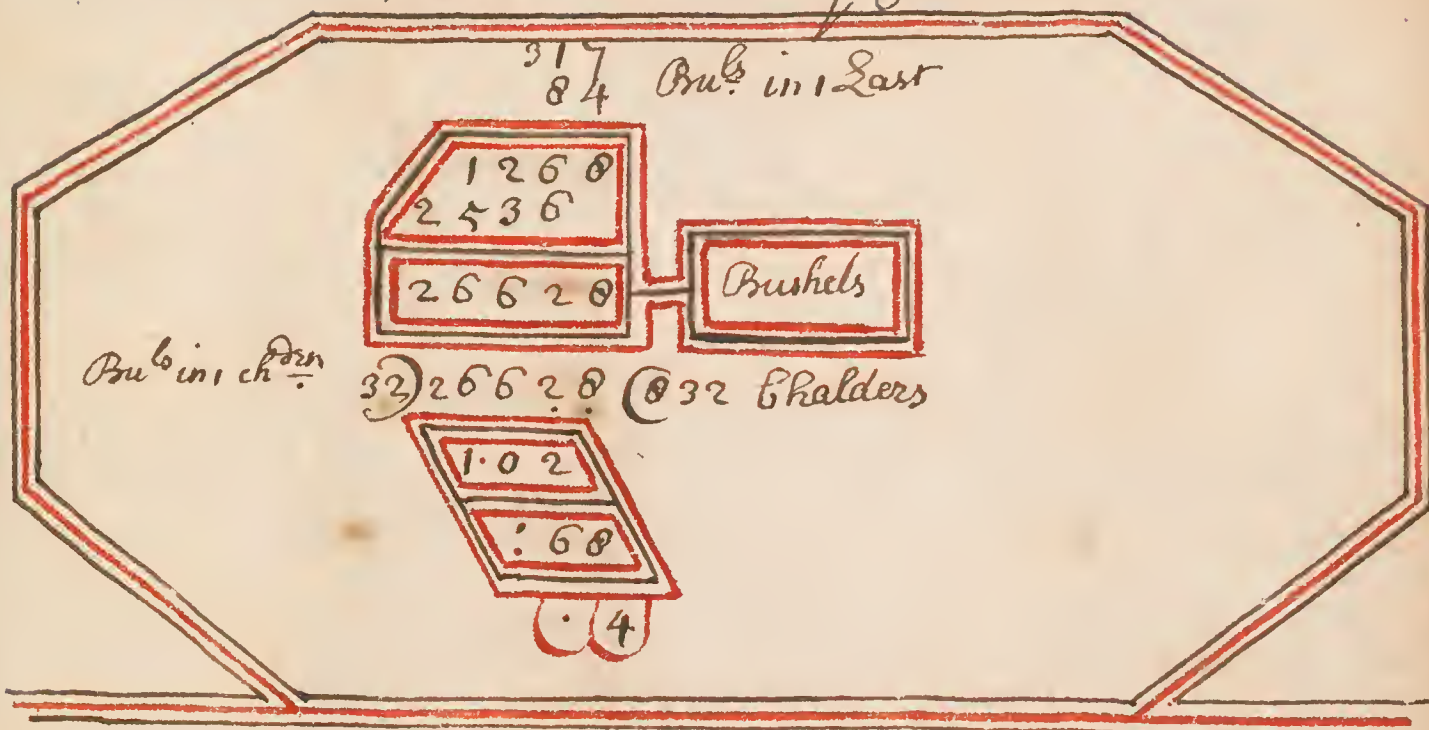
3) 157608 (6
52536 Dutch Ells

92

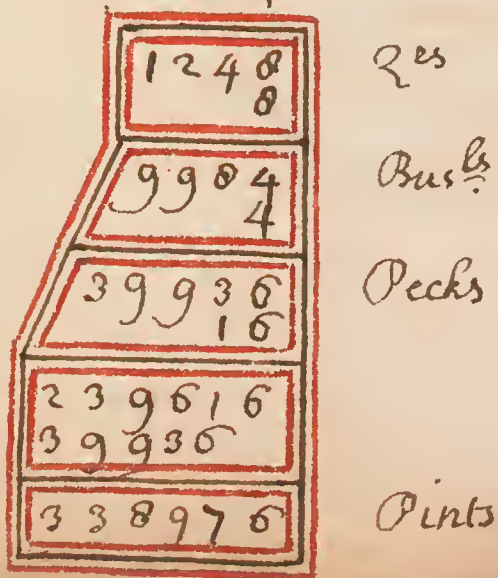
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	92

317 Lasts how many Chalders?



312 Chalders, how many 2^{35} B, Pecks, & Pints?





317 ^{Guns} of Wine, how many ^{Ho^{ds}}, Gallons, Pottles, Quarts & Pints?

317
4

Ho^{ds} in one Gun

1260
63

Ho^{ds}
Gallons in 1 Ho^{do}

3804
7600

Gallons
Pottles in 1 Gallon

79004
2

Pottles
Qts in 1 Pottle

159760
2

Qts
Pints in 1 Quart

319536
2

639072

Pints

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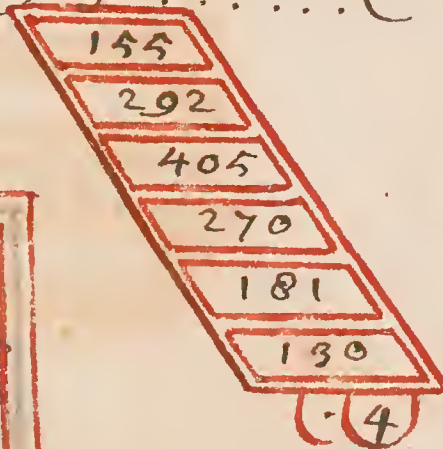


Pints
314820084 how many Pottles, Gallons, Tierces,
Hog^{heads} Punchins, Pipes & Tunns?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{) 3148200840} \\
 \underline{27570500210} \\
 42393525010 \quad (9369643
 \end{array}$$



$$63 \overline{) 393525010} \quad (6246420$$

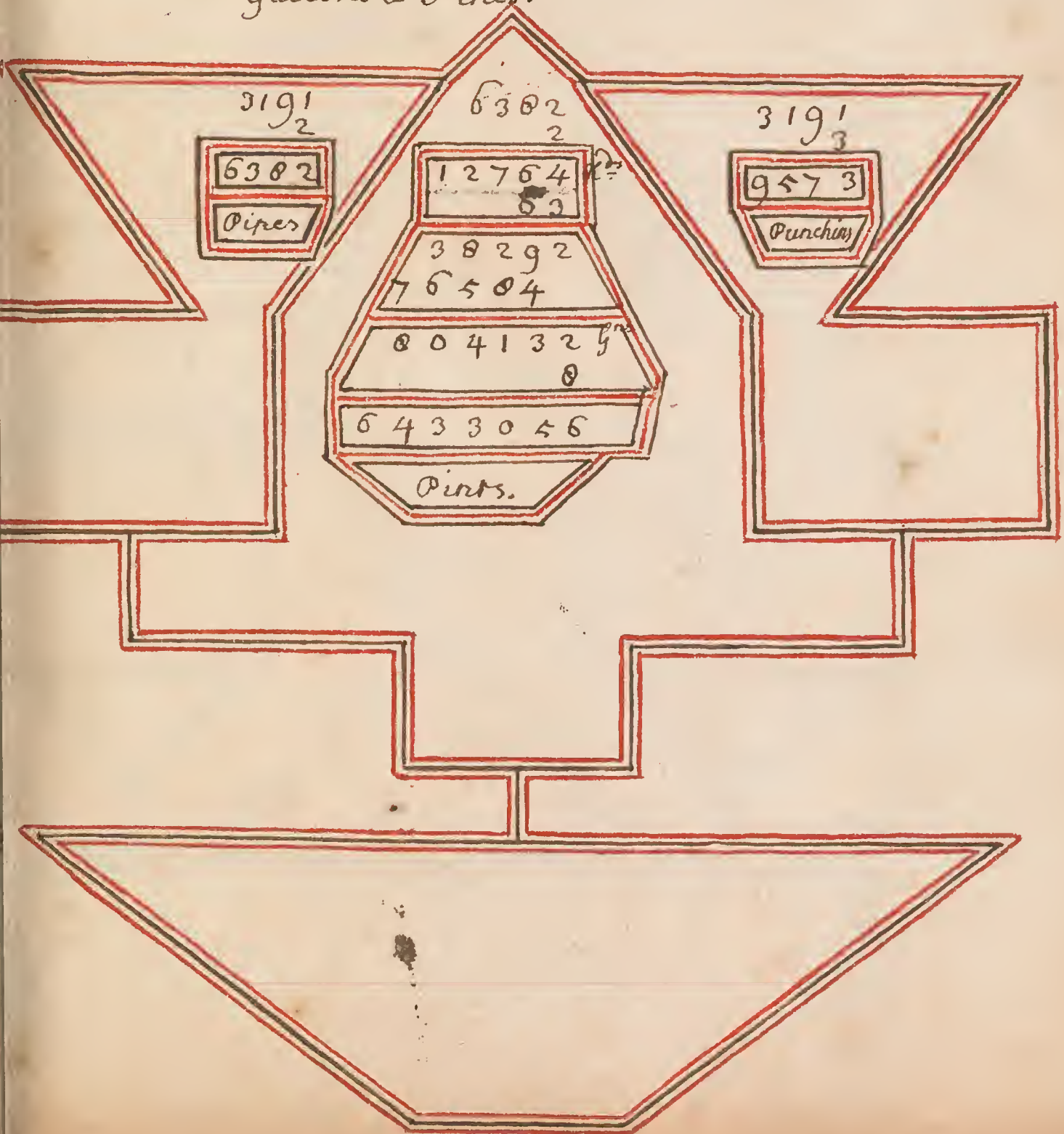


$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 93696430} \\
 \underline{46840210} \\
 \text{Punchins}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \overline{) 62464200} \\
 \underline{231232140} \\
 \text{Tunns}
 \end{array}$$



3191 Turns how many Pipes, Punchins, Hogsheads,
Gallons & Pints?



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317 Pipes & 1007 Purchurs how many Gallons,
Hogsheads & Turns?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 317 \\
 126 \\
 \hline
 1902 \\
 634 \\
 317 \\
 \hline
 39942 \\
 84508 \\
 \hline
 63 \overline{) 124530} \text{ (1976)} \\
 \underline{615} \\
 403 \\
 \underline{420} \\
 (42)
 \end{array}$$

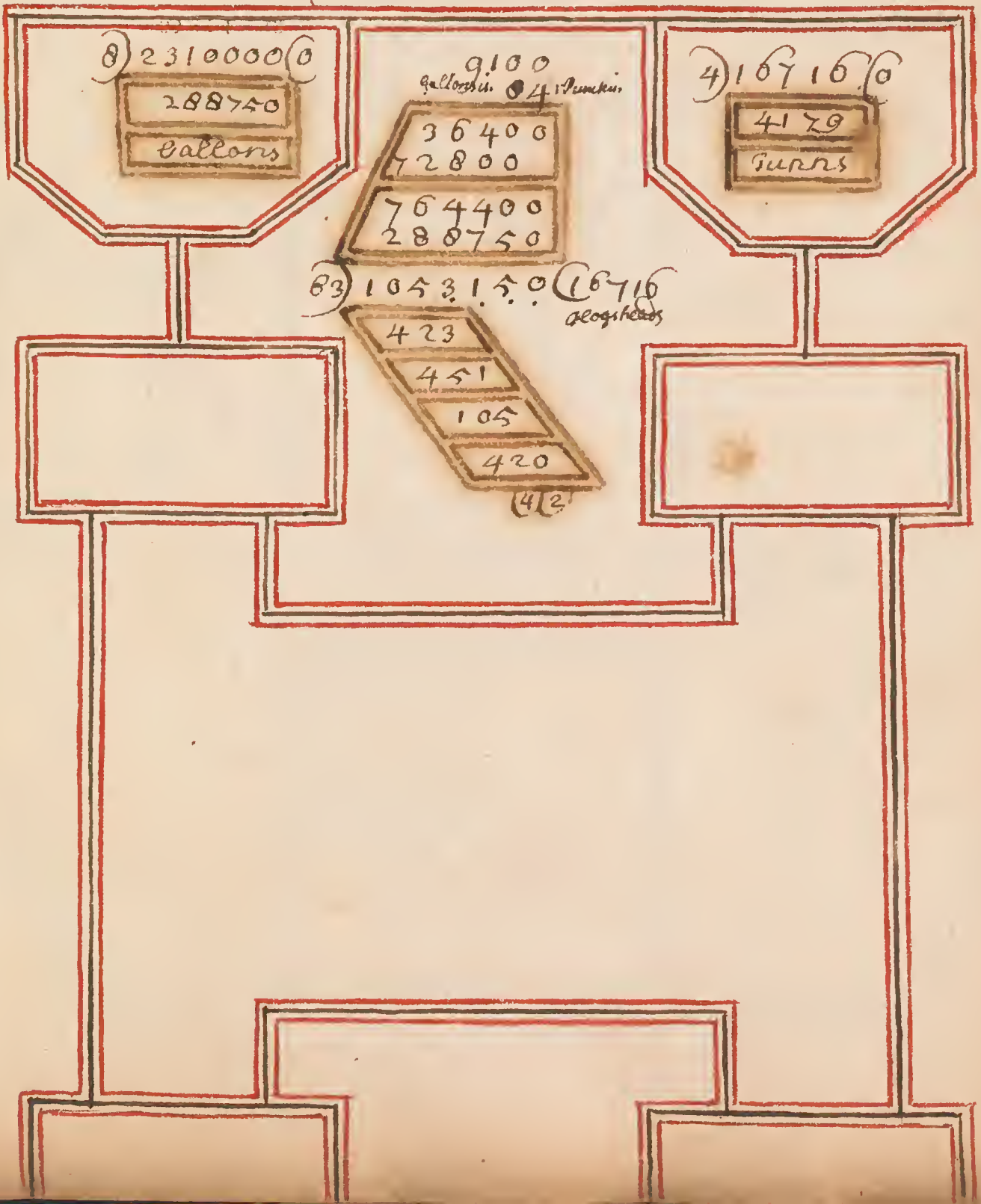
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1007 \\
 84 \\
 \hline
 4028 \\
 8056 \\
 \hline
 04588
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{) 19760} \\
 \underline{494} \\
 \text{Turns}
 \end{array}$$





2310000 Pints & 9100 Purchers how many Gallons, Ho^{rs} & Gunns?



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The Rule in Reduction of Wine Measure to Ale & Beer Measure is, that you must Take Notice, that 4 Beer or Ale Quarts, are equal in Measure to 5 Quarts Wine Measure.

918 Gallons of Wine how many Barrels of Beer?
 63 Gallons in 1 Hogshead

$$\begin{array}{r} 2754 \\ 5508 \\ \hline 57894 \text{ Gallons} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 5 \ 291336 \ 1 \\ \hline 46267 \\ 4 \\ \hline 185068 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 1850680 \\ 36 \ 46267 \ 1285 \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ Beer Barrels}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 306 \\ 107 \\ \hline 515 \end{array}$$

31701 Wine quarts how many Quarts Beer Measure?

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ 31701 \ 1 \\ 6340 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

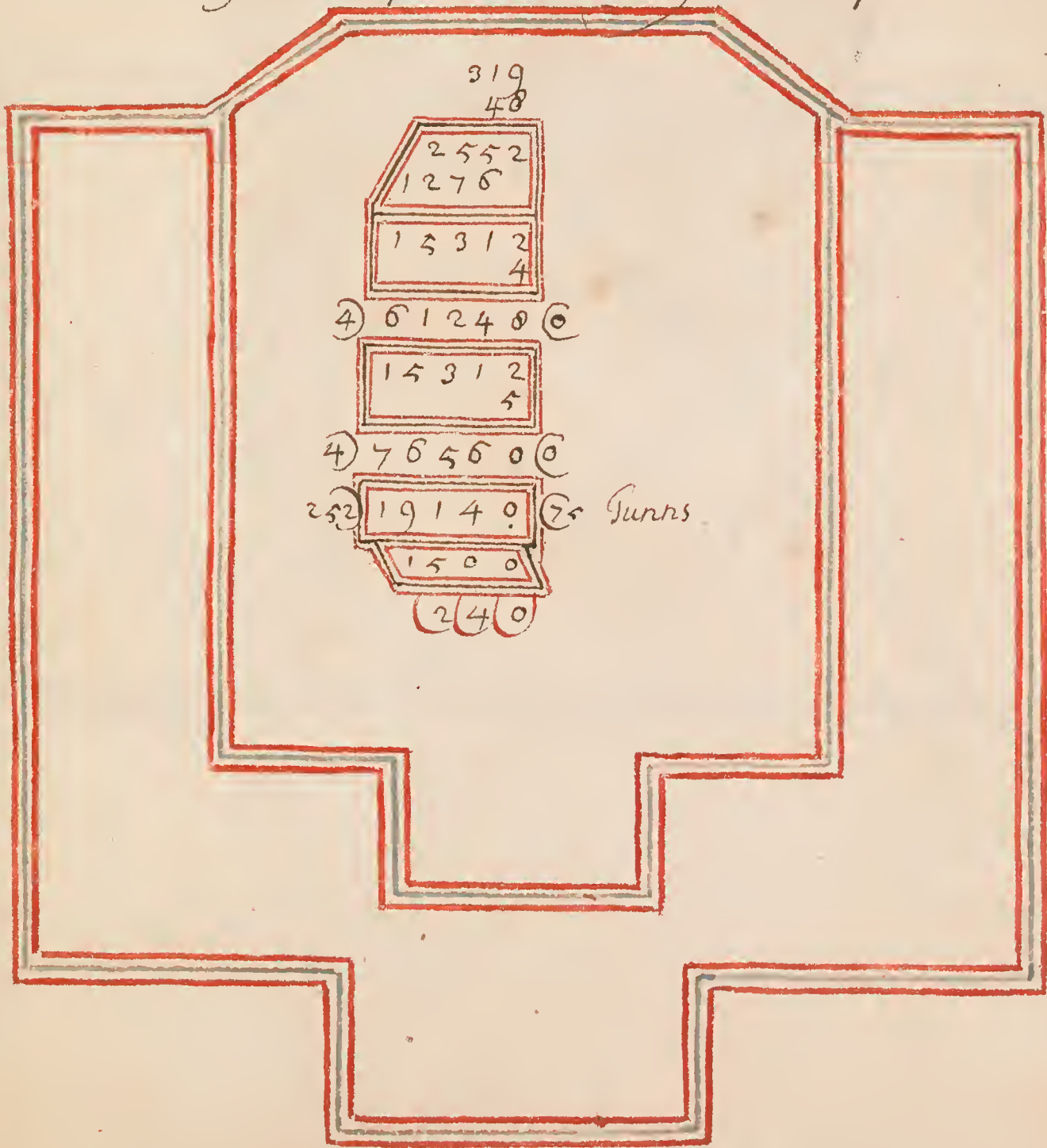
25360

Beer Quarts

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319 Holes of alle How many Turns of Whire?





3100 Butts of Beer & 973 Barrels of Ale how many
 Bunchins of Wine?

$ \begin{array}{r} 3100 \\ 100 \\ \hline 24064 \\ 31000 \\ \hline 335664 \\ 31136 \\ \hline 366000 \\ 4 \\ \hline 4) 1467200 \quad \textcircled{a} \\ \hline 366000 \\ 5 \\ \hline 4) 1034000 \quad \textcircled{b} \\ \hline \boxed{450500} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 84) 450500 \quad \textcircled{c} 450 \\ \hline 385 \quad \text{Bunchins} \\ \hline 490 \quad \text{of nine} \\ \hline 700 \\ \hline \textcircled{28} \\ \hline 973 \\ 32 \\ \hline 1946 \\ 2919 \\ \hline \boxed{31736} \end{array} $
---	--

720 Pipes of Wine & 4218 Barrels of Ale how many
Beer Butts?

720
162

1440
4320
720

116640
4

5) 466560 (0)

93312
4

373248
539904

4) 913152 (0)

108) 228288 (2113)

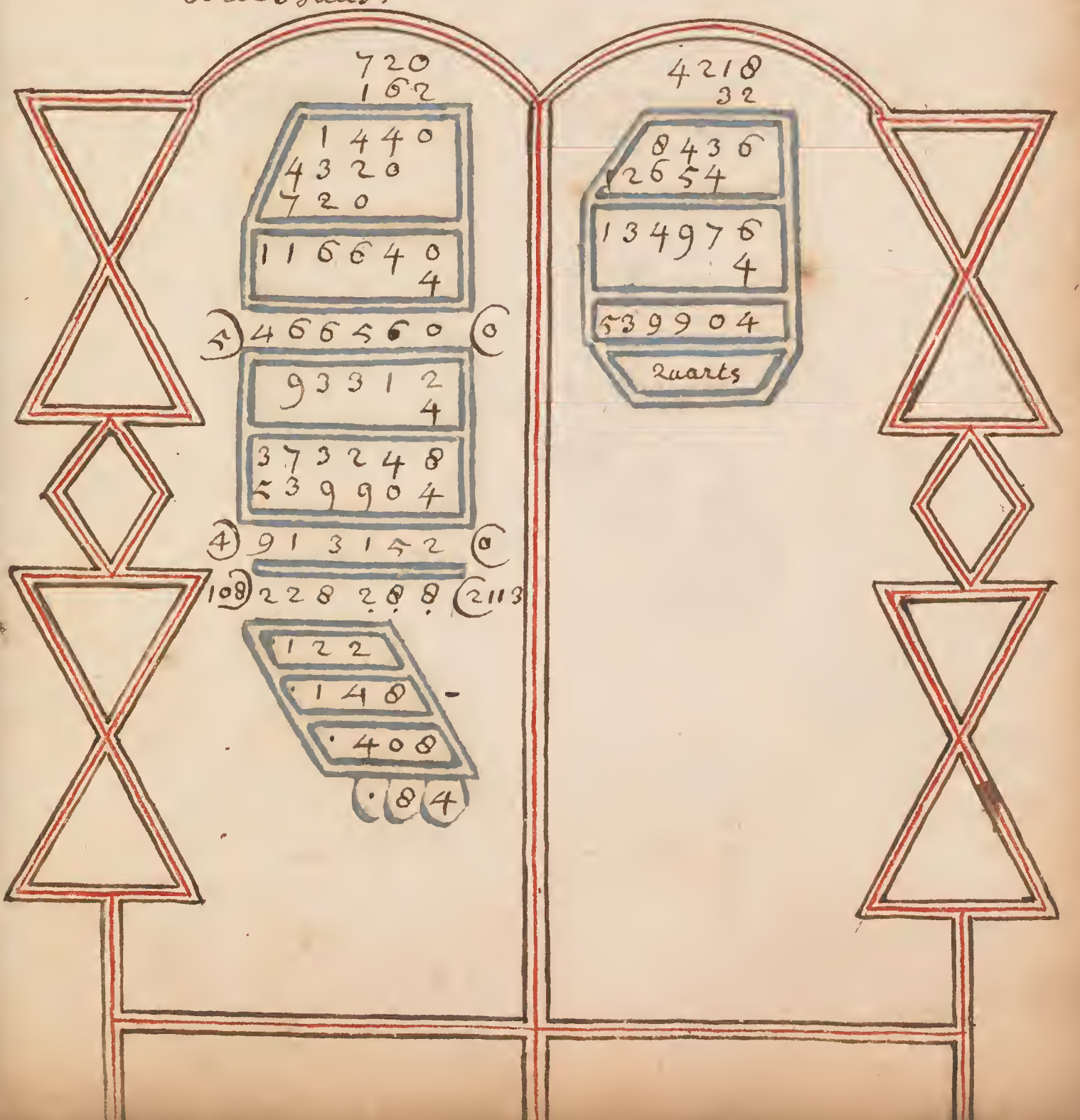
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400
84

4218
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8436
2654

134976
4

539904
quarts





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9100 Beer Butts how many Hogshead Ale Measure & Gunns
Wine Measure?

$$\begin{array}{r} 9180 \\ 108 \\ \hline 3440 \\ 91800 \end{array}$$

$$48 \overline{) 991440} \begin{array}{r} 20655 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
Hoghead ale measure

$$\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ 264 \\ 240 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 991440 \\ 4 \\ \hline 3965760 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 991440 \\ 5 \\ \hline 4957200 \end{array}$$

$$252 \overline{) 1239300} \begin{array}{r} 4917 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
Gunns wine measure

$$\begin{array}{r} 2313 \\ 450 \\ 1980 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 216 \end{array}$$



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that 8 Furlongs —————
 320 Poles —————
 1046 Geometrical Paces. —————
 1760 Yards —————
 5280 Feet —————
 63360 Inches —————
 190080 Barly Corns —————

} make One English Mile.

How many Barly Corns will reach from London to Ware
it Being computed 20 Miles?

190080
 20
 3801600 Barly Corns

How many Barly Corns will reach from London to York
& Distance Being computed at 150 Miles?

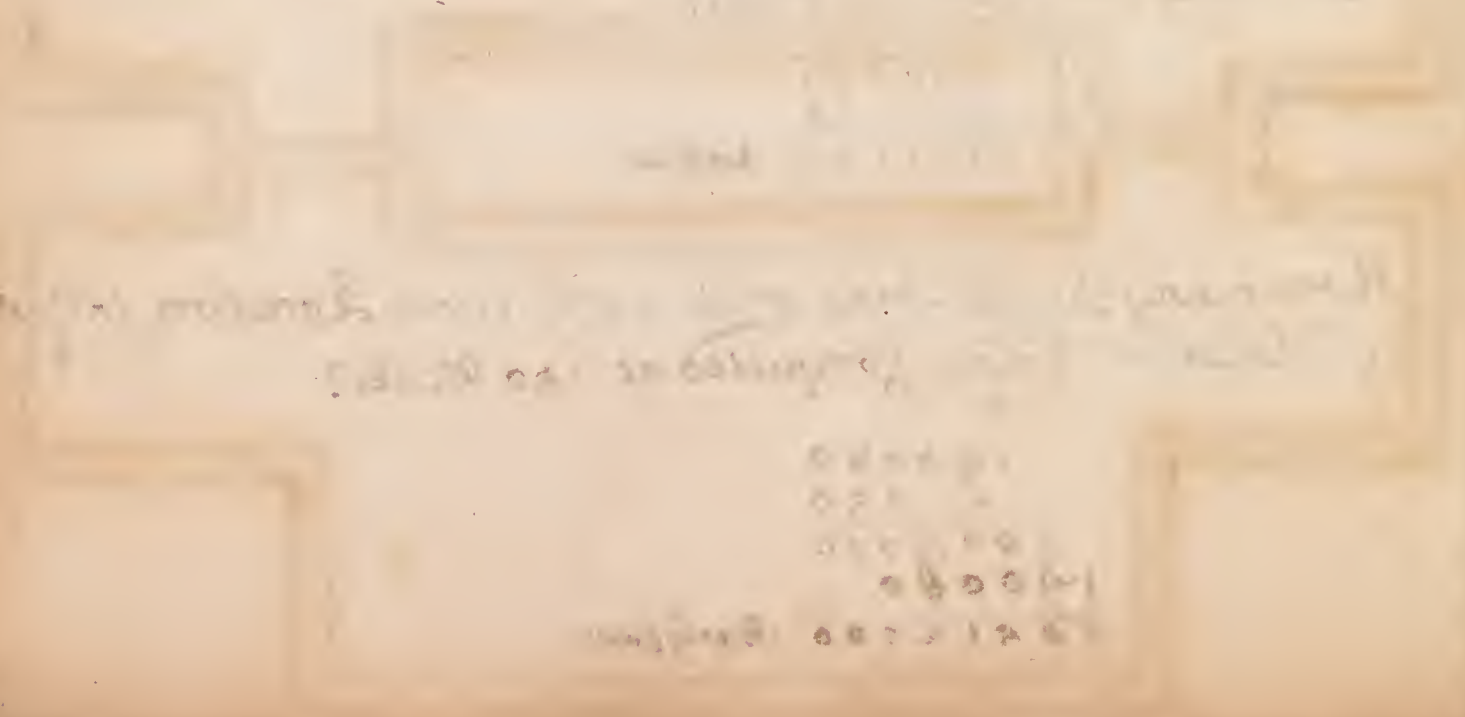
190080
 150
 9504000
 190080
 20512000 Barly Corns

Account of the ...



1800
1801
1802
1803
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1805
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1809
1810

Account of the ...



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1819
1820



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How many Geometrical Paces will reach from London to York
the Distance being computed at 150 Miles?

Geometrical 1056 Paces in 1 mile
150

528000
1056
150400

Geometrical Paces

If a Coach Wheel be $4y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$ about, I Demand how many Times it
will run Round Between Cambridge & London, & Distance being ^{miles} 50

1760
50
88000
4

19) 852000 (10526
 162
 100
 50
 120
 6

answer

$4 - \frac{3}{4}$
4

19

qrs



63

If a Man step $\frac{3}{4}$ of Yard, at a Step, I Demand how many of Those Steps, will reach from London to Bedford, the Distance being Comput'd at 40 Miles?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7040 \\
 40 \\
 \hline
 3 \overline{) 281600} (2 \\
 \underline{99866} \\
 \hline
 \text{No of Times}
 \end{array}$$

If a Wheel be $9\frac{1}{2}$ round how often will it run Round Between London & Exeter being 200 Miles?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \frac{1}{2} \text{ y in } 35201 \text{ mile} \\
 200 \\
 19 \overline{) 704000} (37052 \text{ No of Times} \\
 \underline{134} \\
 \underline{100} \\
 \underline{50} \\
 \hline
 (16)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 - 2 \\
 \hline
 19
 \end{array}$$



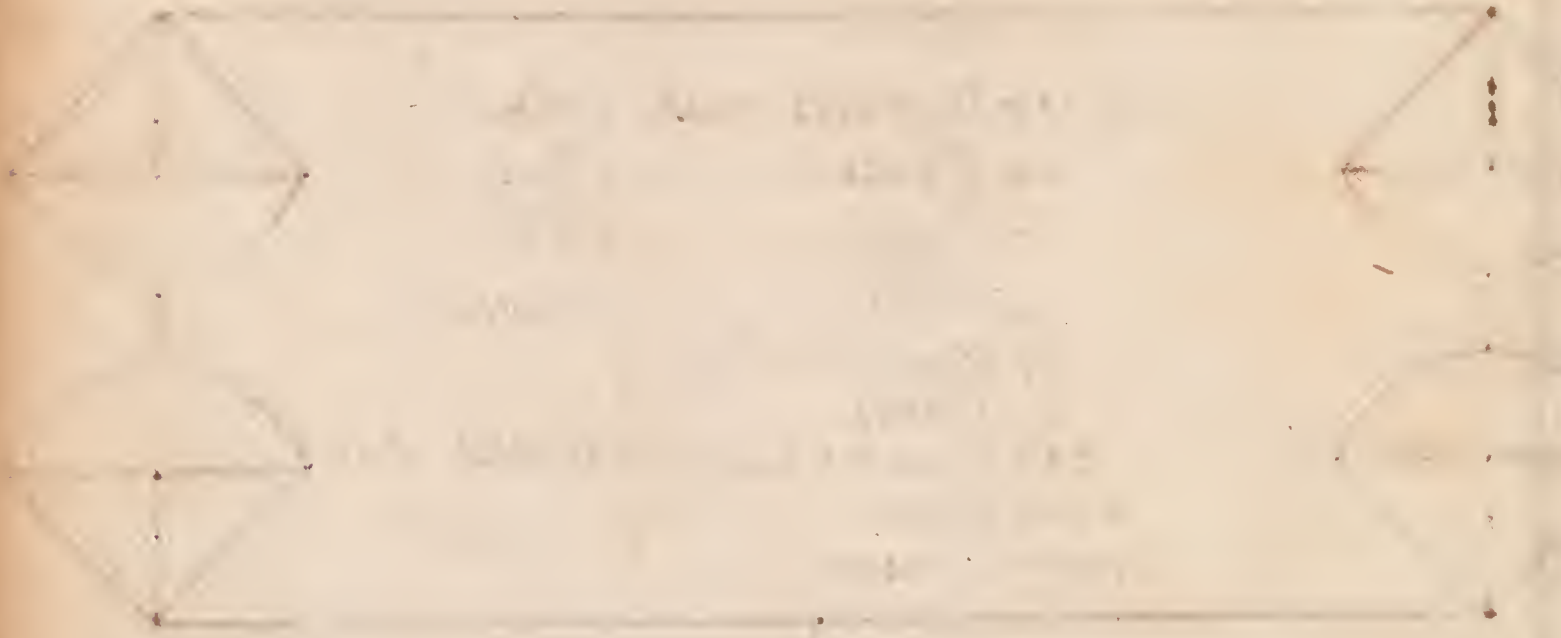
that 60 Minutes make 1 Hour
 24 Hours — — — 1 Day
 7 Days — — — 1 Week
 4 Weeks — — — 1 Month.
 13 Months & 1 Day
 52 Weeks — — —
 365 Days & 6 Hours — — —
 8766 Hours — — —
 525960 Minutes — — — } Make One Year?

I Demand how many Minutes it is since Our Saviours Incarnation
 it being accounted 1707 Years?

Minutes 25960 in 1 Year
 1707 Years since

3601720
36817200
525960
897813720

Minutes since



If a manchild was born in the year of our Lord 1691 I
 Demand his age, in Days, Hours & Minutes this Present
 year of our Lord

$ \begin{array}{r} 8766 \text{ Hour in year} \\ \underline{16} \\ 52596 \\ 8766 \\ \hline 140256 \text{ Hours in all} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1707 \\ \underline{1691} \\ 16 \\ 365 \text{ Days in year} \\ \underline{80} \\ 96 \\ \underline{48} \\ 5040 \text{ Days in all} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 140256 \\ \underline{60} \\ 8415360 \\ \hline \text{Minutes in all} \end{array} $
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910217084 Minutes how many Hours, Days, Weeks & Years?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 910217084 \text{ (44)} \\
 \underline{24} \text{ (15170284 (63209))} \\
 \text{Hours Days} \\
 \underline{.72} \\
 \underline{.50} \\
 \underline{.220} \\
 \underline{124} \\
 \text{(4)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9632095 \text{ (2)} \\
 \underline{2290299 \text{ (1736 years)}} \\
 \underline{302} \\
 \underline{109} \\
 \underline{339} \\
 \text{(27)}
 \end{array}$$


The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 were present at the meeting
 held on the 10th day of
 the month of ...



I Demand how many Hours & Minutes it is since y^e Last Great Pestilence, & since y^e Fire of London to this Present Year 1707?

1707
year of y^e 1665 Pestilence

1707
Ditto 1666 of y^e Fire

<hr/> <hr/>	
42	
<hr/> <hr/>	
0766	
42	
<hr/> <hr/>	
17532	
35064	
<hr/> <hr/>	
368172	
60	

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41	
<hr/> <hr/>	
8766	
41	
<hr/> <hr/>	
0766	
35064	
<hr/> <hr/>	
359406	
60	

22090320

21564360

minutes since
y^e Plague

Minutes since
y^e Fire of London



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The Single Rule of Three,

is so called from its Nature, because there are 3 Number Given to find out a 4th Of 3 Given Numbers, 2 are always of one Kind, & in working your Question must be Reduced, or Brought into one Denomination (if not so before)

In y^e Single Rule Direct for stating your Question you must always Place that Number first which is first in your Question, then y^e Price in y^e Middle, & y^e Number which asketh y^e Question in the third Place.

And then your Question being stated, to work the Summ.

- 1st First you must bring your 1st & 3^d Numbers into one Name.
- 2^d Secondly Bring Your Middle Number into y^e least Name. Mentioned, or as Low as y^e Question requires to be answer'd in.
- 3^d Thirdly Multiply y^e 3^d Number, by y^e 2^d, & Divide y^e Product by 1st Number, & y^e Quotient is y^e Answer to y^e Question, in y^e same Name, that y^e Left your Middle Number in.

Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in approximately five lines.

If 300 of Eggs cost 10 I Demand y Price of 7000 at what Rate?

IF	^{Eggs} 300	—	Pr	10	—	^{Eggs} 7000	10
	20	19	14	14		360	7000
							10
							194
							240
							160
							160
							12
							1920
							12

Answer £ s d
09 - 14 - 05 ¹²/₁₆

If 7000 Eggs cost £ s d 09 - 14 - 5 I Demand the Price of 300 at that Rate?

IF	7000	—	£ s d	09 - 14 - 05	—	360
				20		
				194		
				12		
				2333		
				360		
				139900		
				6999		
				7000		
				039000		
				6000		
				12		
				119		
				9		

Answer £ s d
09 - 11 ⁶⁰⁰/₇₀₀

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If Oats be $2\frac{1}{2}$ p Bushel I Demand y Price of 17 Lasts
at that Rate

	Bu ^l 1 ————— 2 — 2 ————— 12 <div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">26</div>	Last 17 <u>84</u> 68 <u>136</u> 1428 <u>26</u> 8568 2856 <u>12) 37128 (0</u> 20 3094 (14 <div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">154</div>
Answer	£ Sh. d 154 - 14 - 00	

If 17 Lasts of Oats cost $\text{£} 154 - 14 - 00$ I Demand how much that
is p Quarter?

£ 17 ————— <u>84</u> 68 <u>136</u> <div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">1428</div>	£ Sh. d 154 - 14 - 00 <u>20</u> <u>3094</u> 12 <div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">37128</div>	q^r 1 0 37128 8 <u>1420) 297024 (208</u> <div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">11424</div> (000)
Answer	d d 17 = 04	

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If a Merchant buy 7 P^{cs} of Bagg Holland f of 140 Ells for
 35 Demand what it stands him in p Yard, & how much he must
 sell it for p Ells to gain 20 p Cent?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Ells} \quad \text{£} \quad \text{30} \\
 140 \quad \text{---} \quad 35 \quad \text{---} \quad 1 \\
 3 \quad \quad \quad 20 \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{420} \quad \quad \quad \boxed{700} \quad \quad \quad \boxed{4} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 8400 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 420 \overline{) 33600} \text{ (80) } \\
 \underline{33600} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{£} \quad \text{£} \quad \text{£} \\
 100 \quad \text{---} \quad 20 \quad \text{---} \quad 35 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 20 \quad \quad \quad 400 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{400} \overline{) 140000} \\
 \underline{140000} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \hline
 \boxed{7}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12800 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{6}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1708
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{p. Ells} \quad \text{£} \quad \text{Ells} \\
 140 \quad \text{---} \quad 42 \quad \text{---} \quad 1 \\
 3 \quad \quad \quad 20 \quad \quad \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{420} \quad \quad \quad \boxed{840} \quad \quad \quad \boxed{5} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 12 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 10080 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 420 \overline{) 50400} \text{ (120) } \\
 \underline{50400} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \hline
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---}
 \end{array}$$

Scribendo Disces Scribere
 Legendo Disces Scribere

Do no manner of evil
 Because it is of the devil.

Faint handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory notes.

Handwritten notes or calculations in the upper left quadrant.

Handwritten notes or calculations in the upper right quadrant.



Handwritten notes or calculations in the lower center of the page.

Handwritten notes or calculations in the lower right quadrant.

IF I buy ^{yd} 200 of Yorkshire Hensies for $\text{£} 46 - 13 - 04$ I Demand what it stands me in Per Yard, & how I must Sell it again to get 30 p Cent, p Annum Profit by it?

yd^{200}

$\text{£} 46 - 13 - 04$

$\frac{200}{20}$

933
12

200) 11200 (40

1240 (4)

3

$\text{£} 100$

$\frac{20}{20}$

2000
12

24000

$\text{£} 30$

$\frac{20}{20}$

600
12

7200
40

24000) 208000 (12 Pence

48

sh 3 = 4

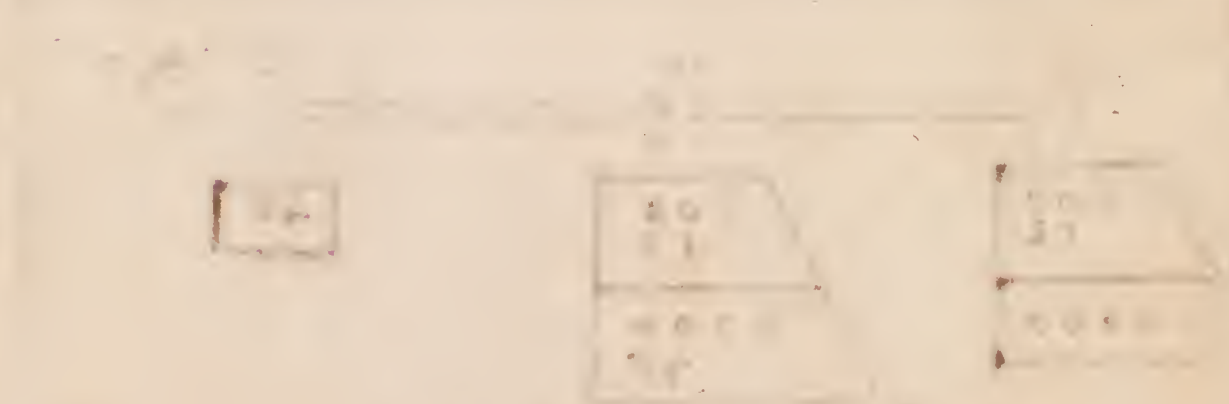
12

40

Answer wat must be sold for p yd

sh 4 = 4

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If a Salesman buy 47 y^d of West Country Cloath to make up into Cloths, & under the Taylors hands it shrinks 6 yards & $\frac{1}{2}$ & cost him $\text{£} 11 - 15$ I Demand how he must Rate it again to his Shopper so as to Lose nothing by it?

whole measure $47 - 0 - 0$ which
 shrunk up $06 - 2 - 0$ so that
 There Remains $40 = 2 = 0$

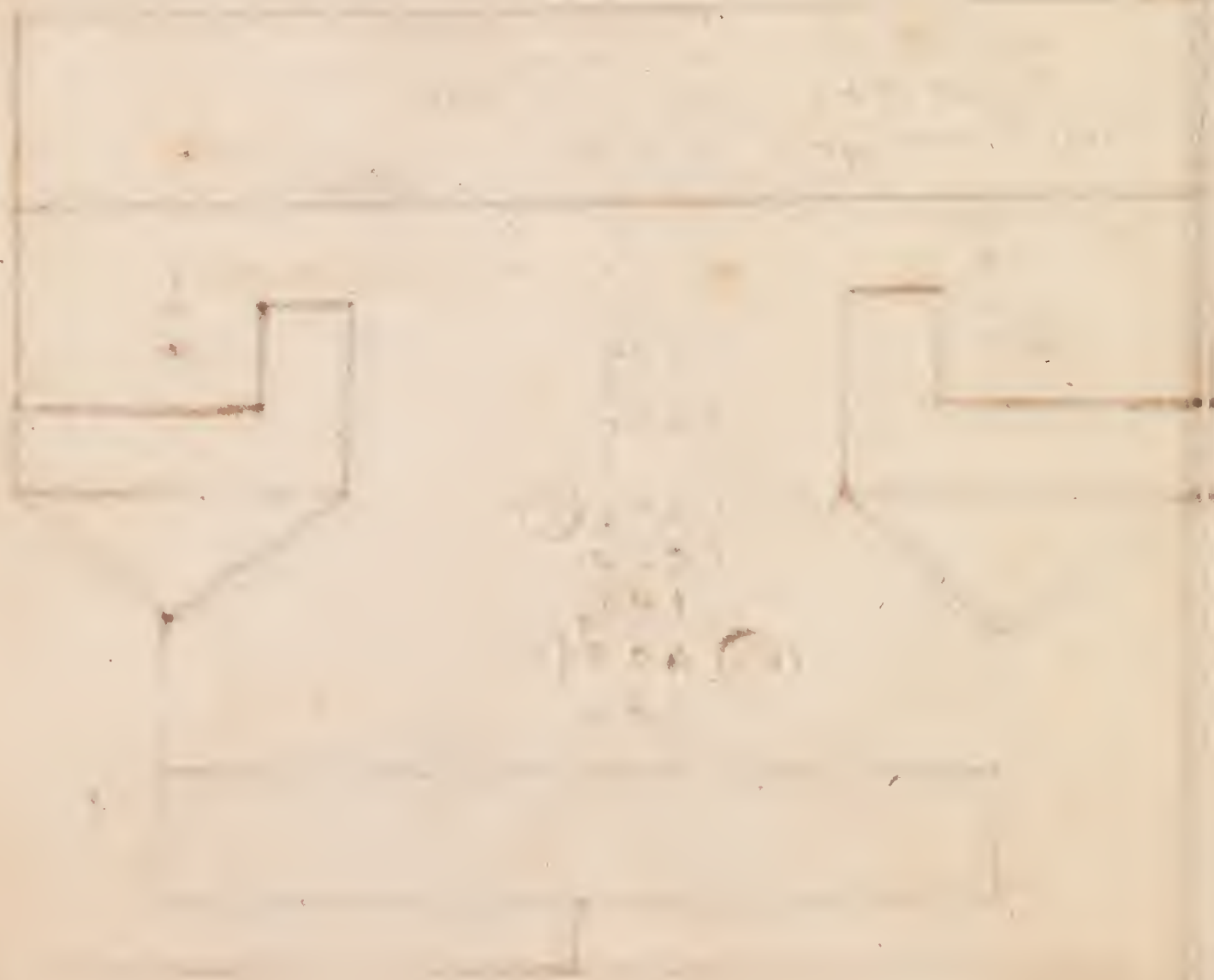
If $40 - \frac{1}{2}$
 4
162

$\text{£} 11 - 15$
 20
235
 12
 2020
 4

$\frac{1}{2}$
 1
 4
4

$162 \overline{) 11200} \text{ } 69$
1560
 1020
162 \overline{) 400} \text{ } 2
324

Answer $\text{£} 5 - 9 - \frac{1}{2}$



The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

Year	Volume	Page	Author	Title
1913	1	1-10	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. I
1913	1	11-20	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. II
1913	1	21-30	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. III
1913	1	31-40	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. IV
1913	1	41-50	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. V
1913	1	51-60	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. VI
1913	1	61-70	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. VII
1913	1	71-80	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. VIII
1913	1	81-90	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. IX
1913	1	91-100	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. X
1913	1	101-110	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XI
1913	1	111-120	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XII
1913	1	121-130	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XIII
1913	1	131-140	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XIV
1913	1	141-150	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XV
1913	1	151-160	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XVI
1913	1	161-170	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XVII
1913	1	171-180	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XVIII
1913	1	181-190	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XIX
1913	1	191-200	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XX
1913	1	201-210	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXI
1913	1	211-220	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXII
1913	1	221-230	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXIII
1913	1	231-240	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXIV
1913	1	241-250	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXV
1913	1	251-260	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXVI
1913	1	261-270	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXVII
1913	1	271-280	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXVIII
1913	1	281-290	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXIX
1913	1	291-300	Bohr	On the constitution of atoms and molecules. XXX

A Merchant. Bought 1700 Ells of Bagge Holland for
 425 for 890 Ells whereof he gave 7/6 p Ell I Demand
 how much p Ell the Rest stood him in?

IF ^{ell} 1 = ^s 7 - 6 = ^{ell} 890
 12
 90

^{sh}
 425 = 00 = 00
 333 = 15 = 00
 091 = 05 = 00

12) 00100 (0
 206675 (15
 333

1700
 890
 0810

F ^{ell} 810 = [£] 91 = ^{sh} 05 = ^s 00 = ^{ell} 1
 20

1025
 12

810) 21900 (27
 570
 03

12) 27 (3
 2

Answer 02 = 05

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7

Both ^{y^{ds}} 3110 of Spa Cloth for 2332-10

Whereof he Paid in foreign Species as Follow: viz:

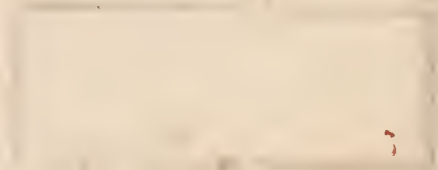
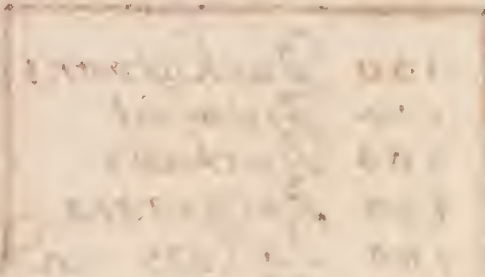
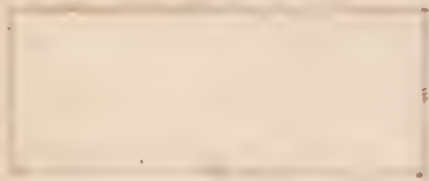
	100 Duckatoons 115 Pistoles 300 Duckatts 170 Patacoons 100 Dollars and 3000 Florins, — — —	
--	---	--

And y^e Remainder he Paid in Shillings, I Demand how much it was # y^e 3

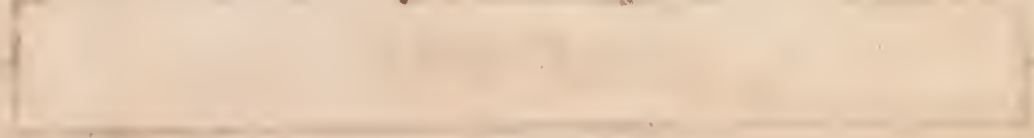
100 180	115 139	300 102	170 54	100 52	3000 20
8000 100	1035 345 115	600 3000	680 850	200 500	60000
18000 15985 30600 09180 05200 60000	15985	30600	9180	5200	2332-10 20
130965	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{yds } \quad \text{S} \quad \text{yds } \\ 3110 \quad \text{---} \quad 420835 \quad \text{---} \quad 1 \\ \hline 3110 \quad \text{---} \quad 420835 \quad \text{---} \quad 135 \\ \hline 1090 \\ \hline 1653 \\ \hline \text{U98} \end{array} $			46650 12	559800 138965
12)135(3				420835	

C. ~~_____~~ ^{Pr:} 11 = ^S 03

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Handwritten text or notes located below the first row of diagrams.



a Grocer bott, 4 Chests of Sugar sack w. Neat
 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21 the one worth $\frac{2}{2}$ 19 another worth $\frac{2}{3}$ 8 The 3rd
 Chest worth Per $\frac{2}{2}$ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4th $\frac{3}{4}$ Demand what a $\frac{2}{2}$ w
 of $\frac{2}{2}$ Mixtures is Worth?

IF 1 = 2 - 19 = 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21	IF 1 = 3 - 8 = 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \boxed{112} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \boxed{112} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \boxed{700} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 68 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \boxed{816} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \hline 473 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1673 \\ 700 \\ \hline 13384 \\ 117110 \\ \hline 1104484 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \hline 473 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1673 \\ 816 \\ \hline 10038 \\ 1673 \\ \hline 13304 \\ 10038 \\ \hline 1365168 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 12) 10475(3 \\ \hline 20001 \\ \hline \boxed{44} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112) 1104484(10575 \\ \hline 644 \\ \hline 840 \\ \hline 644 \\ \hline \boxed{184} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 12) 12109(9 \\ \hline 20101 \\ \hline \boxed{50} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112) 1365168(12109 \\ \hline 245 \\ \hline 211 \\ \hline 996 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$

IF 1 = 2 - 19 = 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21	IF 1 = 3 - 8 = 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \boxed{112} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \boxed{112} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \boxed{700} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \hline 68 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \boxed{816} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \hline 473 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1673 \\ 700 \\ \hline 13384 \\ 117110 \\ \hline 1104484 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \hline 473 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1673 \\ 816 \\ \hline 10038 \\ 1673 \\ \hline 13304 \\ 10038 \\ \hline 1365168 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 12) 10475(3 \\ \hline 20001 \\ \hline \boxed{44} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112) 1104484(10575 \\ \hline 644 \\ \hline 840 \\ \hline 644 \\ \hline \boxed{184} \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 12) 12109(9 \\ \hline 20101 \\ \hline \boxed{50} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 112) 1365168(12109 \\ \hline 245 \\ \hline 211 \\ \hline 996 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$

IF £ S grs D

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 - \frac{1}{4} \\ 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 14 \frac{3}{4} \\ 4 \\ \hline 59 \\ 28 \\ \hline 473 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1673 \\ 13 \\ \hline 5079 \\ 1673 \\ \hline 21749 \end{array} \text{D}$$

13

£	S	D
44	01	03
50	15	09
17	08	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	13	01 $\frac{1}{4}$
134	10	07 $\frac{3}{4}$

The worth of 3 Chests

1673
1673
1673
1673
6692
Sord: no. of
@ in 24
96000

4) 21749 (1
12) 5437
2) 443 (13
22

IF £ S D

$$\begin{array}{r} 6692 \\ \hline 134 \\ 20 \\ \hline 2698 \\ 12 \\ \hline 32303 \\ 4 \\ \hline 129535 \\ 112 \\ \hline 259070 \\ 129535 \\ 129535 \\ \hline 6692) 14507920 (2167 \\ \hline 11239 \\ \hline 45472 \\ \hline 59200 \\ \hline \underline{6356} \end{array}$$

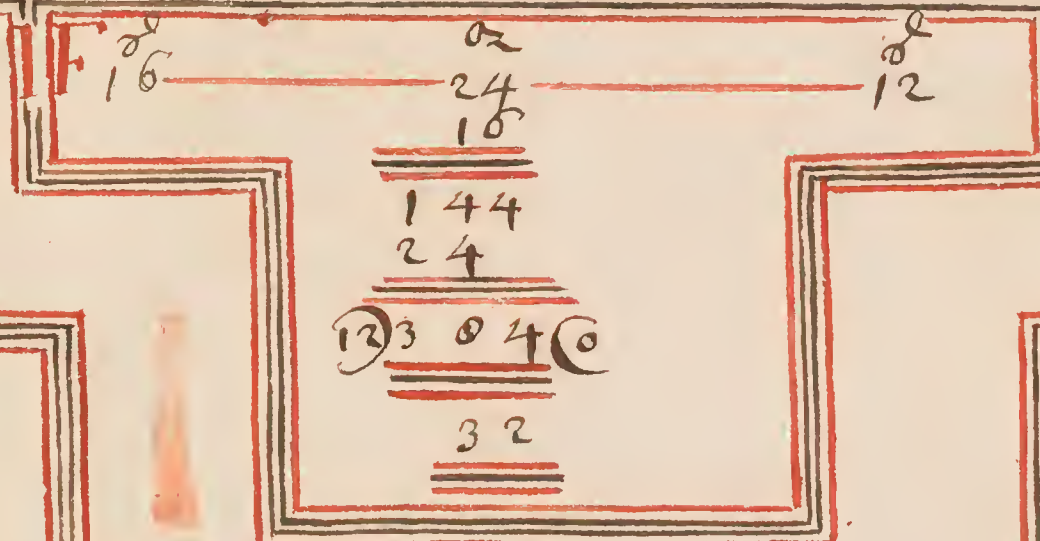
D S D

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 - 07 \frac{3}{4} \\ 4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 \\ \hline 28 \\ \hline \text{112} \end{array}$$

Answer £ S D $\frac{3}{4}$ D

8

If when Wheat is Sold at 16^{s} per Bushel y^e 6 Penny
 Loaf weigh 24 ounces I Demand how much it ought to weigh
 when y^e Price is 12^{s} per Bushel?



Answer 32 Oz:

A virtuous sober mind
 With God shall favour

A virtuous sober mind
 With God shall favour

The Single Rule of Three Inverse, is when there are 3 Numbers Given to find out a Fourth, in Proportion to y 3 Given Numbers so as y 4th proceed from y 2 according to y same Rate & Degree as y 1st Proceeds from y 3

Or the Proportion is;

As y 3^d Number is in Proportion to y 2, so is y First to the Fourth.

And as in y Direct Rule, you multiply y second & third Numbers together, & divided their Product by y First to find out a Fourth Proportional Number: so, in y Inverted Rule, you must multiply y second Term by the First (or the First by the second) & divide y Product thereof by y third Term, and y Quotient will be y Fourth Term sought in an inverted Proportion, The same Order being observed in this Rule, as in y Direct Rule, For stating y stating Question, & y you may know when your Question is stated which Rule it belongs to, (whether y Last or this) Observe what follows.

When your Question is stated, & your Numbers orderly disposed, Consider in y First Place, Whether y 4th Term or Number sought, Ought to be More or Less than y 2^d Term, Then y

The Single Rule of Three In
verse

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Lesser Extreme must be your Divisor, but if it Requires
 Less, then y^e Biggest Extream must be your Divisor (in this
 Case y^e First & Third Numbers are called Extreams in Respect
 of y^e Second) Having found out your Divisor, You may
 know whether your Question belong to y^e Rule Direct
 or Inverse, For if y^e 3^d Term be your Divisor, then it is
 Inverse, But if y^e first Term be your Divisor then it is
 a Direct Rule.

If One Gentleman Lends another 1000 for 18 M^o He
 Promising to Requite y^e Courtesie upon Occasion, & when
 y^e Time Comes Can spare but 800, How Long ought y^e
 former Gentleman to keep it, to Retaliate y^e Kindness of
 y^e 1000?

If $\frac{1000}{18} = \frac{800}{x}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \\
 8 \overline{) 10000} \quad (4 \\
 \underline{32} \\

 \end{array}$$

Answer $22\frac{1}{2}$ M^o.

Faint, illegible handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.



How many Foot of Wainscoat 10 Inches Wide will
Wainscoat $\frac{1}{2}$ Side of a Room 12 Foot Long, & 1 Foot
Deep?

$12 \text{ Ft} \times \frac{1}{2} = 6 \text{ Ft}$

$6 \text{ Ft} \times 10 \text{ In} = 60 \text{ In}$

$60 \text{ In} \div 10 \text{ In} = 6$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

Answer = 12

This belongs to $\frac{1}{2}$ over
Loaf w^{ch} is making.

If 3 Tonn w^t be Carri'd 50 Miles for $\frac{14}{1}$, I Demand how
many Miles 7 Tonn $\frac{1}{2}$ can be Carri'd for $\frac{21}{1}$ at $\frac{1}{4}$ Rate?

$3 \text{ Tonn} \times 50 \text{ Miles} = 150$

$150 \times \frac{14}{1} = 2100$

$2100 \div \frac{21}{1} = 100$

$100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 50$

Answer = 50 Miles

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph, which is very faint and difficult to read.



Handwritten text in the middle section of the page, appearing to be a descriptive label or a set of instructions.



Is where there are 5 Given N^os, requiring a 6th in Proportion, to be Found by 2 Single Rules Direct.

The 5 Given N^os in y^e Double Rule of 3 Consists of 2 Parts, viz: First, a Supposition, & Secondly a Demand; y^e Supposition is contain'd in y^e 3 first of y^e 5 Given N^os, & y^e Demand lyes in y^e 2 Last; as ff 100 in 12 gain 6, what will 75 gain in 9: Here y^e Supposition is Express'd in 100 in 12 & 6 for it is said if (or suppose) a 100 in 12 gain 6, & y^e Demand lyes in 75 & 9 for it is Demanded how much 75 will gain in 9 mo.

When your question is stated, y^e next thing will be to Dispose of y^e Given N^os in Dem Order & Place, as a preparative for Resolution, w^{ch} y^e you may do, 1st Observe which of y^e Given N^os in y^e Supposition is of y^e Denomination wth y^e N^o required, for y^e must be y^e 2^d N^o (of y^e 1st Operation) of y^e Single Rule of 3, & 1 of y^e other N^os in y^e Supposition (it matters not w^{ch}) must be y^e 1st N^o & y^e 3^d N^o in y^e Demand, w^{ch} is of y^e Same Denomination wth y^e 1st must be y^e 3^d N^o w^{ch} 3^d N^o be thus placed, Will make 1 Perfect Question in y^e Single Rule of 3, as in y^e Formentioned Example, & y^e you must work as you did in

187

Faint, illegible text covering the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

By single Rule of 3 Direct to Find out a 4th N^o in Proportion, w^{ch} must be y^e Middle N^o in y^e Last Stating.

If £ 100 in 12 mo gain 6 what will 1705-06-08 Gain in 22 mo at that Rate?

IF £ 100 = £ 06 = £ 1705-06-08
 20 20 20
 2000 120 34106
 12 12 12
 24000 1440 409200
 1440

IF mo 12 = £ 102-06-04 = 22
 20
 2046
 12
 24556
 24000

16871200
 1687120
 409200
 24000 589363200 24556
 109
 133
 136
 163
 19

98224000
 40112
 589344000
 22
 1178688000
 1178688000

24000 12965568000 540232

12,24554
 20 16
 102

.96
 .55
 .76
 .48

12540232 5
 1249019 4
 2022904 11
 0531

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.

Second line of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or a set of instructions.

A section of handwritten text containing several lines, possibly a list of items or a table of data.

Bottom section of handwritten text, including what appears to be a signature or a date.

$\text{If } 100-05 \text{ In } 12 \text{ mo. gains } 6-07-06 \text{ wt will } 187-10$
 Gain in 18 mo. at that rate?

$\text{£ } 100-05$	$\text{£ } 6-07-06$	$\text{£ } 187-10$	$\text{mo } 12$	$\text{£ } 11-5$	$\text{mo } 18$
<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>20</u>	
2125	127	3750		225	
	12	1530		12	
	<u>1530</u>	112500		<u>2700</u>	
		18750		18	
		3750		<u>21600</u>	
		<u>5737500</u> (2700		2700	
		14075		<u>48600</u> (0	
				12) 4050 (6	
12) 2700 (0				20) 337 (17	
20) 225 (5				<u>16</u>	

Answer 16 17 06

If 6-06 be y Interest of £10 for 6 mo & Demand y Inter
 est 350 for 9 mo at that Rate?

$\text{£ } 210$	$\text{£ } 6-6$	$\text{£ } 350$	$\text{mo } 6$	$\text{£ } 18-10$	$\text{mo } 9$
<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>		<u>20</u>	
4200	126	7000		210	
12	12	12		9	
<u>50400</u>	<u>1512</u>	<u>84000</u>		<u>1090</u> (0	
	84000			20) 315 (15	
	<u>6048000</u>			<u>15</u>	
	12096				
04/00) 127000000 (2520					
	<u>2620</u>				
	1008				
	<u>10</u>				
		12) 2520 (0			
		20) 210 (10			
		<u>10</u>			

Answer = 15 = 15



$\text{If } \frac{\text{£}}{16} - \frac{\text{£}}{17} - \frac{\text{£}}{06}$ be the Interest of $\frac{\text{£}}{187} - \frac{\text{£}}{10}$ for 18 mo. Demand
 its Principal will gain $\frac{\text{£}}{12} - \frac{\text{£}}{15}$ for in 12 mo. at that Rate?

$\text{If } \frac{\text{£}}{16} - \frac{\text{£}}{17} - \frac{\text{£}}{06} = \frac{\text{£}}{187} - \frac{\text{£}}{10} = \frac{\text{£}}{12} - \frac{\text{£}}{15} \text{ mo} = \frac{\text{£}}{1416} - \frac{\text{£}}{13} - \frac{\text{£}}{4} = \frac{\text{mo}}{12}$

$\frac{\text{£}}{16}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{17}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{06}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{187}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{10}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{12}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{15}$	$\frac{\text{mo}}{18}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{1416}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{13}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{4}$	$\frac{\text{mo}}{12}$
20			20		20			20			
337			3750		255			2833			
12			12		12			12			
<u>4050</u>			<u>45000</u>		<u>3060</u>			<u>340000</u>			
			3060					12			

2700000
 1350000
 $4050 \quad 137700000 \quad 34000$
 1620

$18 \quad 4080000 \quad 226666$
 $\cdot 40$
 120
 120
 120
 120
 120

$12 \quad 34000 \quad 4$
 $20 \quad 2833 \quad 13$
 141

$12 \quad 226666 \quad 10$
 $20 \quad 18888 \quad 0$
 944

$\text{If } \frac{\text{£}}{16} - \frac{\text{£}}{17} - \frac{\text{£}}{06} = \frac{\text{£}}{187} - \frac{\text{£}}{10} = \frac{\text{£}}{12} - \frac{\text{£}}{15} \text{ mo} = \frac{\text{£}}{141} - \frac{\text{£}}{13} - \frac{\text{£}}{04} = \frac{\text{mo}}{12}$

$\frac{\text{£}}{16}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{17}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{06}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{187}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{10}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{12}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{15}$	$\frac{\text{mo}}{18}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{141}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{13}$	$\frac{\text{£}}{04}$	$\frac{\text{mo}}{12}$
20			20		20			20			
337			3750		255			2833			
12			12		12			12			
<u>4050</u>			<u>45000</u>		<u>3060</u>			<u>34000</u>			
			3060					12			

2700000
 1350000
 $4050 \quad 137700000 \quad 34000$
 1620

$18 \quad 4080000 \quad 226666$
 $\cdot 40$
 120
 120
 120
 120

$12 \quad 34000 \quad 4$
 $20 \quad 2833 \quad 13$
 141

Answer $\frac{\text{£}}{94} - \frac{\text{£}}{8} - \frac{\text{£}}{10}$

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title.

Second section of faint, illegible text, appearing as several lines of a list or table.

Third section of faint, illegible text, continuing the list or table.

Fourth section of faint, illegible text, possibly a summary or conclusion.

Fifth section of faint, illegible text, appearing as a final list or table.

Final section of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page.

If 160 Acres of Grass be Mowed by 12 Men in 10 Days
I Demand how many Men can Mow 800 Acres in 24 Days
at that Rate?

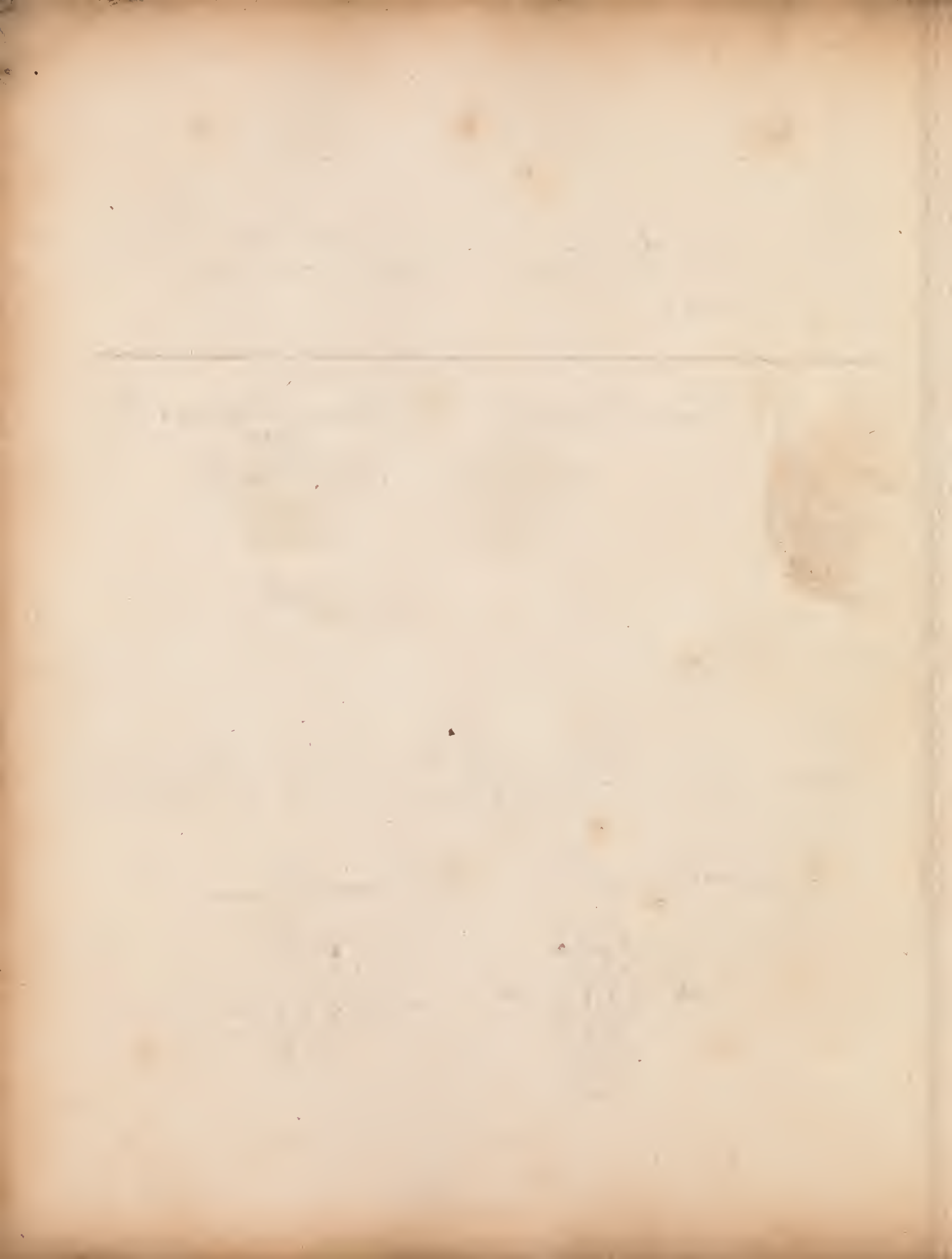
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{IF } 10 \text{ DYS} \quad \text{M}^n \quad \text{DYS} \quad \text{IF } \text{Ac}^s \quad \text{M}^n \quad \text{Ac}^s \\
 10 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 12 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 24 \quad 160 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 16 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 800 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 12 \quad \quad \quad 800 \\
 18 \overline{) 288} \overline{) 16} \quad 16 \overline{) 12800} \overline{) 80} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 108 \quad \quad \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \\
 \quad \quad \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad \quad \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Answer 80 Mⁿ

If 16 Men in 12 Weeks Spend 96 I Demand how many
Men are required to Spend 376 in 27 Weeks at that Rate?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{IF } 12 \text{ Wks} \quad \text{M}^n \quad \text{£} \quad \text{IF } \text{Wks} \quad \text{£} \quad \text{Wks} \\
 12 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 16 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 96 \quad 12 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 96 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 27 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 16 \quad \quad \quad 27 \\
 96 \overline{) 3456} \overline{) 96} \quad 12 \overline{) 672} \overline{) 0} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 288 \quad \quad \quad 192 \\
 96 \overline{) 9216} \overline{) 96} \quad 12 \overline{) 2592} \overline{) 0} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 576 \quad \quad \quad 216 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad \quad \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot
 \end{array}$$

Answer 216 Mⁿ



The Double Rule of 3 Inverse is when a Question in y Double Rule of 3 is Resolved by 2 Single Rules of 3, & one of those Single Rules falls out to be Inverse, or requires a 4th N^o in Proportion Reciprocal (for both y Questions are never Inverse)

In all Questions of y Double Rule of 3 (as well Inverse or Direct) you are to observe y Directions given in y Last Rule for stating y Question & Placing the Numbers.

If when Wheat cost $\frac{5}{8}$ p Bushel, the Penny Loaf Weigh 9 Ounces, I Demand y weight of y 6 Penny Loaf when y Bushel costs $\frac{13}{04}$?

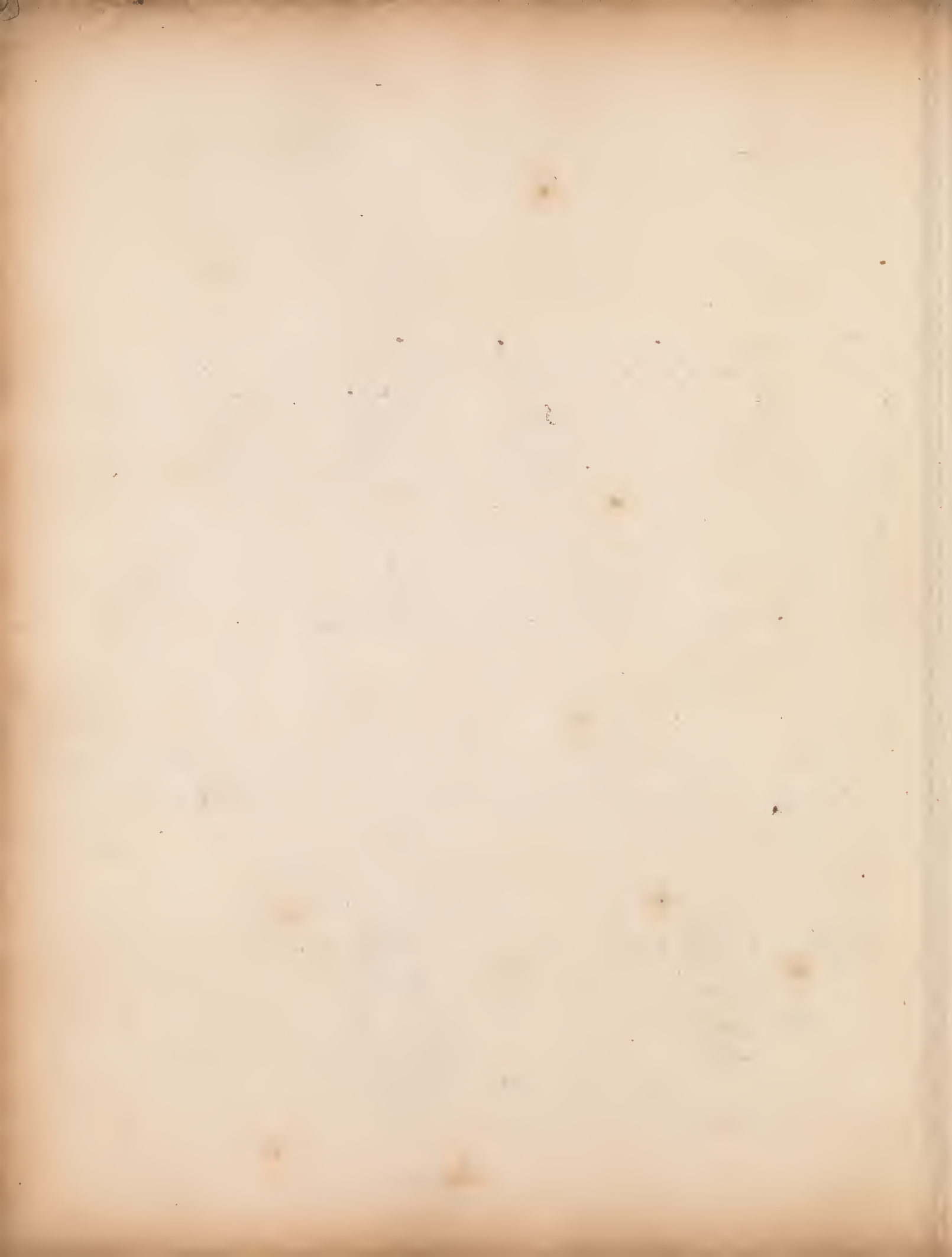
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \text{ lb } \overset{8}{\underset{5}{\text{---}}} \overset{8}{\text{---}} \\ 12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9 \text{ oz } \\ 20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 13 \text{ s } \overset{8}{\underset{04}{\text{---}}} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1440 \\ 1080 \\ \hline 160 \overline{) 12240} \quad 76 \\ \underline{104} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer $\text{℥ } 1 - 10 - 19$

$$\text{If } 1 \overset{3 \text{ wts}}{\text{---}} \overset{02}{\text{---}} \overset{16}{\text{---}} \overset{1}{\text{---}} \overset{2 \text{ wts}}{\text{---}} \overset{22 \text{ wts}}{\text{---}} \overset{6}{\text{---}}$$

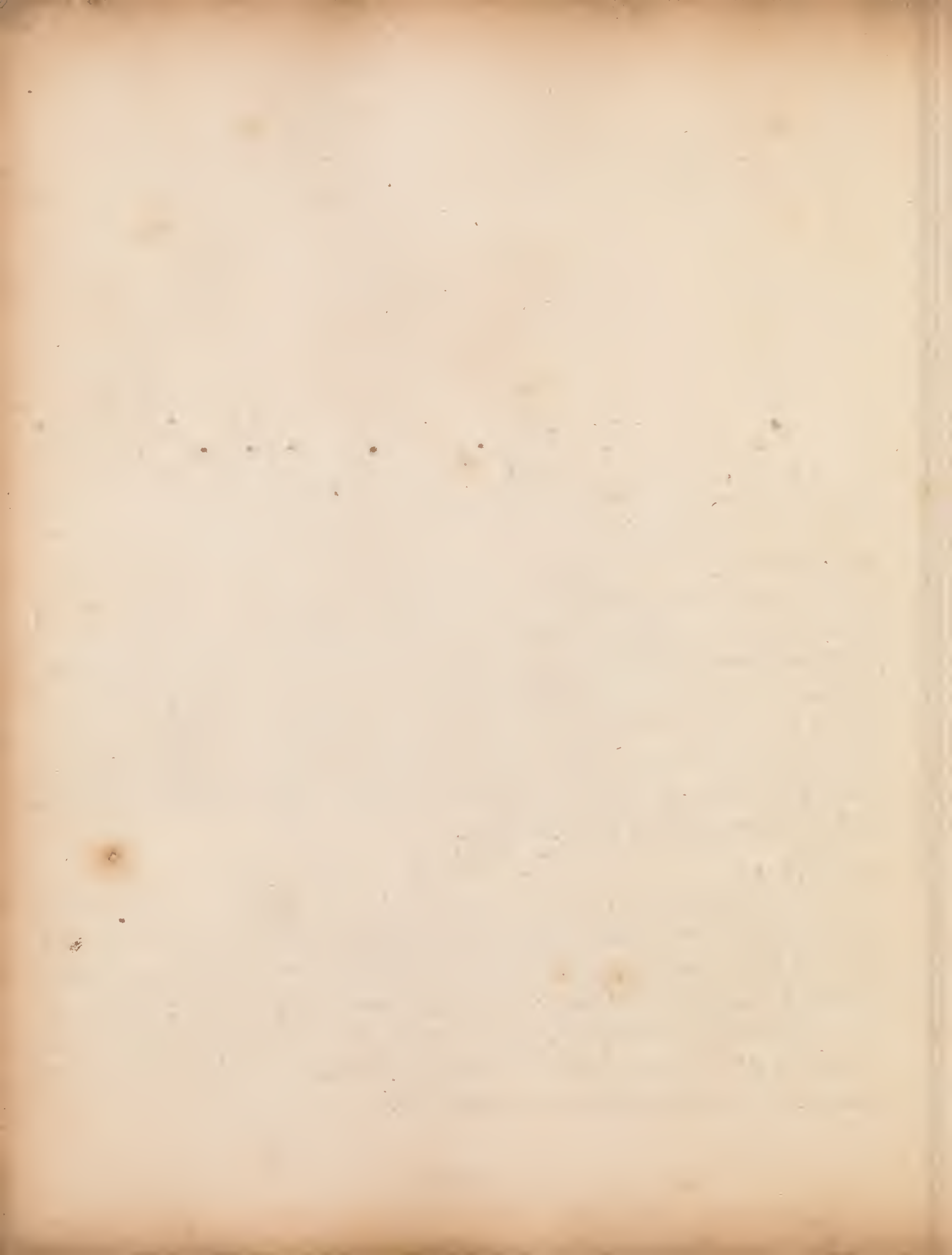
$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 76 \\ 2 \\ \hline 153 \\ 8 \\ \hline 2 \overline{) 918} \quad 0 \\ \underline{459} \quad 19 \\ \hline 22 \quad 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



The Rule three Compos'd of 5 N^o
is when Questions (wherein there are 5 Numbers given to find a 6th in
Proportion therunto) are resolved by one Single Rule of 3 compos'd
of 5 given N^os. When Question may be Perform'd by 2 Double Rules
of 3 Direct, & it is requir'd to resolve them by 1 Rule of 3 compos'd,
Then Dispose of 5 given N^os in due order & place, as a preparative
for Resolution; which 5 you may Do; First observe which of 5 given
N^os in 1 Supposition is of 1 same Denomination with 1 N^o requir'd
for 1 must be 1 2^d N^o. (in 1 first Operation) of 1 Single Rule of 3,
& one of 1 others N^os in 1 Supposition (it matters not which) must
be 1 first N^o, & 1 2^d N^o in 1 Demand which is of 1 same Denomination
wth 1 first, must be 1 3^d N^o. & then,

The Rule is

Multiply 1 Terms (or N^os) 1 stand one over 1 other in 1 first place,
1 one by 1 other, & make their Product 1 first Term in 1 Rule of 3
Direct, then multiply 1 Terms 1 stand one over 1 other in 1 3^d
Place, & place their Product for 1 3^d Term in 1 Rule of 3 Direct, &
put 1 middle term of 1 3 uppermost for a 2^d Term, then having
found a 4th Proportional Direct to these 3, this 4th Proportional
so found, shall be 1 Answer requir'd.



Q If £100 in 12 m^o gain $\frac{1}{6}$ it will £150 gain in 10 m^o at that Rate?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 12 \text{ m}^{\circ} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{£ } 100}} \\ \hline \boxed{1200} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{£ } \frac{1}{6} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{m}^{\circ} 150}} \\ \hline 150 \\ 900 \\ 10 \\ \hline 2700 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 13-10

$$12/00 \overline{) 16200} \text{ (6)} \\ \underline{12} \\ \boxed{13}$$

Q £100 in 12 m^o gain $\frac{1}{8}$ it will 1000000 gain in 3 years & 6 m^o at that Rate?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 12 \text{ m}^{\circ} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{£ } 100}} \\ \hline \boxed{1200} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{£ } \frac{1}{8} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{m}^{\circ} 42}} \\ \hline 1000000 \\ 42000000 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 280000

$$12/00 \overline{) 336000000} \text{ (6)} \\ \underline{280000} \\ \boxed{280000}$$

Q £150 in 6 m^o gain $\frac{4}{10}$ what will 7000000 gain in 12 m^o at that Rate?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 6 \text{ m}^{\circ} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{£ } 150}} \\ \hline \boxed{300} \\ \underline{600} \\ \boxed{900} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{£ } \frac{4}{10} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{m}^{\circ} 12}} \\ \hline 20 \\ 7000000 \\ 84000000 \\ 90 \end{array}$$

Answer £ 420000

$$9/00 \overline{) 756000000} \text{ (6)} \\ \underline{84000000} \\ \boxed{420000}$$

VI

355.

7B

$\text{If } \text{£} 300 \text{ in } 3 \text{ m}^\circ \text{ gain } \frac{4}{10}, \text{ what Principal sum will gain } \text{£} 300 \text{ in } 15 \text{ m}^\circ \text{ at that Rate?}$

$\text{If } 3$	$\text{£} 300$	9 m°
90		
270		

6000
90000
300

~~Answer~~ $270 \mid 2700000 \quad (100000)$
 $\text{£} 100000.$

$\text{If } \text{£} 100 \text{ in } 12 \text{ m}^\circ \text{ gain } \frac{2}{10} \text{ it will } \frac{19}{6} \text{ gain in } 36 \text{ m}^\circ \text{ at that Rate?}$

$\text{If } 100$	$\text{£} 20$	$19 - \frac{2}{6}$
20		
2000		
12		
24000		
12		
288000	1440	

12
234
36
1404
7624
0424
1440

~~Answer~~ $288 \mid 000 \quad 12139560 \quad (42)$
 $\text{£} 03 = 06.$

336960
33696
8424
12139560
610

11

11



Fellowship is that Rule of Plural Proportion
wheroby we ballance accounts depending between Divers Persons,
having put together a general stock, so \bar{y} they may every man
have his Proportional part of Loss or Gain.

The Rule of Fellowship is either Single or Double.

The single Rule is, when \bar{y} Stocks Propounded, are single \bar{N}° ,
without any respect or relation to Time, Each Partner Continuing
his money in stock for \bar{y} same Time.

In \bar{y} single Rule of Fellowship \bar{y} Proportion is, As \bar{y} whole stock
of all \bar{y} Partners, is in Proportion to \bar{y} Total Loss or Gain, So is
Each Man's Particular Share in \bar{y} Gain or Loss; Therefore take
 \bar{y} Total of all \bar{y} Stocks for \bar{y} first Term in \bar{y} Rule of 3, & \bar{y}
whole Gain or Loss for \bar{y} 2^d Term, & \bar{y} Particular Stock of any
one of \bar{y} Partners for \bar{y} 3^d Term, Then multiply & Divide according
to \bar{y} single Rule of 3 Direct & \bar{y} 4th Proportional \bar{N}° is \bar{y} Particular
Loss or Gain of him whose stock you made up 2^d \bar{N}° , wheroford
Repeat \bar{y} Rule of 3 as often as there are Particular Stocks
or Partners, in \bar{y} Question, & \bar{y} 4th Terms Produced upon \bar{y} several
Operations, are \bar{y} Respective Gain or Loss of those Particular
Stocks Given.

1870

Two Merchants A & B, Company A puts In for his share of
 of Stock £350 & B £650, w^{ch} together made 1000 w^{ch} they gain
 1500. Demand their severall shares of y^e Profit?

IF	£	£	£	IF	£	£	£
	1000	1500	350		1000	1500	650
			1400				1400
			175000				325000
			350				650
			1000) 525000 (000				1000) 975000 (000
			525				975

The Gain of

{	A	£	525
	B	£	975

1500

A B C D E make a stock of 15000 whereof A puts in 4700, B. 3200, C 2800, D 2760 & E 1540 now they gained 24300 in all, therefore I Demand each mans Particular Share of Profit?

Handwritten calculations for profit distribution. The calculations are organized into columns for each partner (A, B, C, D, E) and a final column for the total gain. Each column shows the initial investment, followed by a series of divisions and subtractions to determine the share of profit. The final results are summarized in a table at the bottom right.

A	7639	01	$\frac{5}{15}$
B	5201	01	$\frac{5}{15}$
C	4550	18	$\frac{10}{15}$
D	4485	10	$\frac{6}{15}$
E	2503	00	$\frac{4}{15}$
Gain	24300	00	$\frac{00}{00}$



Three Merchants viz: **F G H** make a Stock of 12350 whereof F puts in 5000, B 3240, & C 4110 in Trading instead of gaining they Lose 5000 Demand each mans Proportion towards the Loss?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 12350 \text{ --- } 5000 \text{ --- } 5000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 20 \\ \quad \quad \quad 100000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 5000 \\ \hline 12350 \text{) } 5000000000 \text{ (} 40485 \\ \quad \quad \quad 6000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 10600 \\ \quad \quad \quad 7200 \\ \quad \quad \quad 1025 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 12350 \text{ --- } 5000 \text{ --- } 3240 \\ \quad \quad \quad 20 \quad \quad \quad 100000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 100000 \quad \quad \quad 3240000000 \text{ (} 26234 \\ \quad \quad \quad 12350 \text{) } 7700 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2990 \\ \quad \quad \quad 4300 \\ \quad \quad \quad 5900 \\ \quad \quad \quad 1010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{If } 12350 \text{ --- } 5000 \text{ --- } 4110 \\ \quad \quad \quad 20 \quad \quad \quad 100000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 100000 \quad \quad \quad 4110000000 \text{ (} 33279 \\ \quad \quad \quad 12350 \text{) } 4050 \\ \quad \quad \quad 3450 \\ \quad \quad \quad 9000 \\ \quad \quad \quad 11400 \\ \quad \quad \quad 435 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \text{) } 33279 \text{ (} 19 \\ \quad \quad \quad 1663 \end{array}$$

}	F	2024	05	37
	G	1311	12	1090
	H	1663	10	1037
	Lose 5000		00	00

Six Merchants make a Stock for Trade, J K

L M N O P Q whose of J Puts in £ 970, £ 250, M 510, N 495, & O 714, whose with
 wⁿ they had traded a while they gained 2530 of Demand
 each Oves Particular share of $\frac{1}{3}$ Gain?

If £ 3779 — £ 2530 — £ 840

$$\begin{array}{r} 2024000 \\ 404800 \\ \hline 3779 \overline{) 42504000} (11247 \\ \underline{4714} \\ 9350 \end{array}$$

20) 11247 (7
 562

$$\begin{array}{r} 17920 \\ 20040 \\ \hline (1587) \end{array}$$

If £ 3779 — £ 2530 — £ 970

$$\begin{array}{r} 3542000 \\ 455400 \\ \hline 3779 \overline{) 49083000} (12988 \\ \underline{11292} \\ 37340 \end{array}$$

20) 12988 (8
 649

$$\begin{array}{r} 33290 \\ 30580 \\ \hline (348) \end{array}$$

If £ 3779 — £ 2530 — £ 250

$$\begin{array}{r} 2530000 \\ 101200 \\ \hline 3779 \overline{) 12650000} (3347 \\ \underline{13130} \\ 17930 \end{array}$$

20) 3347 (7
 167

$$\begin{array}{r} 20140 \\ \hline (1687) \end{array}$$

If £ 3779 — £ 2530 — £ 510

$$\begin{array}{r} 506000 \\ 253000 \\ \hline 3779 \overline{) 25806000} (6828 \\ \underline{31320} \\ 10880 \end{array}$$

20) 6828 (8
 341

$$\begin{array}{r} 33220 \\ \hline (2988) \end{array}$$

116

55 5183

$\text{If } \overset{\text{£}}{3779} - \overset{\text{£}}{2530} - \overset{\text{£}}{495}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{20}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{40600}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{495}$
 $\quad \quad \quad 253000$
 $\quad \quad \quad 455400$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{202400}$
 $3779) 25047000 (6627$
 $\quad \quad \underline{23730}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{10560}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{30020}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \boxed{3567}$

$\text{If } \overset{\text{£}}{3779} - \overset{\text{£}}{2530} - \overset{\text{£}}{714}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{20}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{50600}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{714}$
 $\quad \quad \quad 202400$
 $\quad \quad \quad 50600$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{354200}$
 $3779) 36128400 (9560$
 $\quad \quad \underline{21174}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \underline{22790}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \boxed{1160}$

$20) \boxed{6627} (7$
 $\quad \quad \underline{331}$

$20) \boxed{9560} (0$
 $\quad \quad \underline{478}$

The Gains of

	£	£	
I	562	07	1587
K	649	00	3779
L	167	07	0348
M	341	00	3779
N	331	07	1687
O	478	00	3779
Gains	530	00	2980
			3779
			2567
			3779
			1160
			3779
			0000
			0000

1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850

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1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890

Double Fellowship, is when severall
 Persons Enter Into Partnership for unequal time, that is, n^o. every
 Mans Particular Stock, hath Relation to a Particular Time.

In **Double Fellowship**, multiply each Parti:
 cular stock, by its respective Time, & having added \sum severall Products toge:
 ther, make their sum \sum first N^o. (or Term) in \sum Rule of 3, & \sum Total
 Gain or Loss \sum 2^d N^o. & \sum Product of any one Particular Stock by
 his Time, \sum 3^d N^o. & \sum 4th N^o. in Proportion therunto is his Parti:
 cular Gain or Loss, whose Product of Stock & Time, \sum 3^d N^o.

Then Repeat (as in single Fellowship) the Rule of 3 as often as there
 are Products (or Partners) & \sum 4th Terms theroby invented are
 \sum Numbers requir'd.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or title, located in the upper middle section of the page.

Three Merchants **W** **Q** **R** Company
 P puts In 750 for 6 mo. Q 140 for 15 mo. R 1030 for 18 mo.
 whereby they gain 2000 I Demand Each Mans Share of Profit?

£
 750
 4500

£
 140
 15
 2100

£
 1030
 18
 18540
 2100
 7500
 25140

£
 25140
 2000
 40000
 25140

25140
 357

18540
 4900
 23440

£
 25140
 40000

£
 000
 20
 40000
 25140
 70000000
 8480

£
 25140
 2000
 40000
 25140
 70000000
 23880

25140
 167

10380
 3270
 1720

25140
 1474

12540
 24840
 22140
 20280

The Gains of

P	357	19	2274
Q	167	01	726
R	1474	18	2028
	2000	00	2000



Four Merchants



Company & make a stock whereof I puts in 314-13-04 for 7m^o
 I puts in 219-05 for 9m^o, V puts in 473-17-09 for 12m^o & W puts
 in 96-07-06 for 15m^o wherewith they have 1114-16-08 I
 demand each mans share of y^e gain?

£ 314-13-04
 20
6293
 12
75520
 528640
 473480
 1364796
 346950
2713966

£ 219-05
 20
4385
 12
42620
 9
473480

£ 473-17-09
 20
9477
 12
113733
 12
1364796

£ 96-07-06
 20
1927
 12
23130
 15
115650
 23130
346950

IF 2713966 — 1114-16-08 — 528640
 20
22290
 12
267560
 31718400
 2643200
 3700480
 3171840
 1057280

IF 2713966 — 1114-16-08 — 473480
 20
22290
 12
267560
 28414800
 2366900
 3314860
 2841480
 947160

2713966) 1414429104.00 (52116
 5744618
 3168034
4528900
 10159140
10666344

2713966) 1267110648.00 (46688
 10152424
 18686280
24024920
 23131920
 194
14201192

12) 521166
 20) 43433
 217

12) 46688
 20) 3095
 194

IF 2713966 — 1114-16-08 — 1364796
 20
22290
 12
267560
 81847760
 6823980
 9553572
 8184776
 2729592

IF 2713966 — 1114-16-08 — 346950
 20
22290
 12
267560
 20817000
 1734750
 2428650
 2081700
 693900

2713966) 3651640177.60 (134550
 9350221
 12349237
14933737
 19629076
16662460

2713966) 92029942.00 (34204
 11410962
 5560980
12304800
 14201192

12) 134550
 20) 11212
 489

12) 34204
 20) 2045
 142

The gains of

I	217-03-00	1066344
V	194-10-08	2713966
W	560-12-06	1420192
		2713966
		592480
		2713966
		1440956
		2713966
	1114-16-08	20152424



Two Merchants **X** **Y** Company, X put
 in 600, but at 7m^e shd look out 150,
 9m^e shd look out 200 & in 12m^e they
 each ones share of $\frac{1}{2}$ Profit?

600	800
<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
4200	7200
<u>2250</u>	<u>1800</u>
6450	9000
<u>9000</u>	<u>9000</u>
<u>15450</u>	

IF £ 15450 ——— £ 500 ——— £ 6450

15450	3225	990	200
	<u>13500</u>		
	<u>1140</u>		

IF £ 15450 ——— £ 500 ——— £ 9000

15450	4500	990	291
	<u>14100</u>		
	<u>1050</u>		
	<u>6405</u>		

The Gains {

X	208	1140
		<u>1545</u>
Y	291	405
		<u>1545</u>

500

15 K

15
The number of

A B C make a stock for 12 mo & A puts in at first 1790
 & 7 mo after puts in 210 more, B put in 690 at first, & 9 mo after puts in
 310 more, C put in 2500 & at 4 mo end withdraws 1200, & at y^e end of y^e
 year they find they have gained 2001-13-04, I Demand their several
 shares howof according to Stock & Time?

1790
 12530
 10000
 22530
 9210
 20400
 52140

1790
 210
 2000
 10000
 9210

690
 6210
 3000
 9210

690
 310
 1000
 3000

2500
 4
 10000
 10400
 20400

1300
 8
 10400
 10400

If £ 52140 — 2001-13-04 — 22530
 20
 40023
 12
 480400

52140 | 10023417000 (207503)
 39541
 30432
 43620
 19080
 3430

If £ 52140 — 2001-13-04 — 22530
 20
 40033
 12
 480400

If £ 52140 — 2001-13-04 — 20400
 20
 40033
 12
 480400

52140 | 4824484000 (84057)
 24320
 44724
 30120
 40500
 40002

52140 | 980016000 (107950)
 45861
 41496
 49900
 30540
 44700
 49000

12) 84357 (5)
 20) 70711 (11)
 353

12) 184958 (2)
 20) 14663 (3)
 703

The Shares of {
 A — 864 — 10 — 07 — 3430
 5214
 B — 353 — 11 — 04 — 4002
 5214
 C — 703 — 03 — 02 — 2900
 5214
 2001-13-04

1846

The first of the

Φ 7.3 5

1
2
3 } The same at

1st **Tractate of Allegation** treateth of y^e
Mingling, or Incorporating of Divers Simples into one Mass.

2^d Allegation is either Medial, or Alternata.

3^d Allegation Medial is when y^e Quantities & Rates of y^e Several
Simples being given, it's required to find a mean rate or rate for w^{ch} y^e whole
Mixture or any Part thereof may be afforded.

4th In Allegation Medial the Proportion is,
as y^e Total quantity of y^e Simples is.

To y^e Total Value of them all.

So is any Part of y^e Mixture,

To y^e mean rate required.

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1911

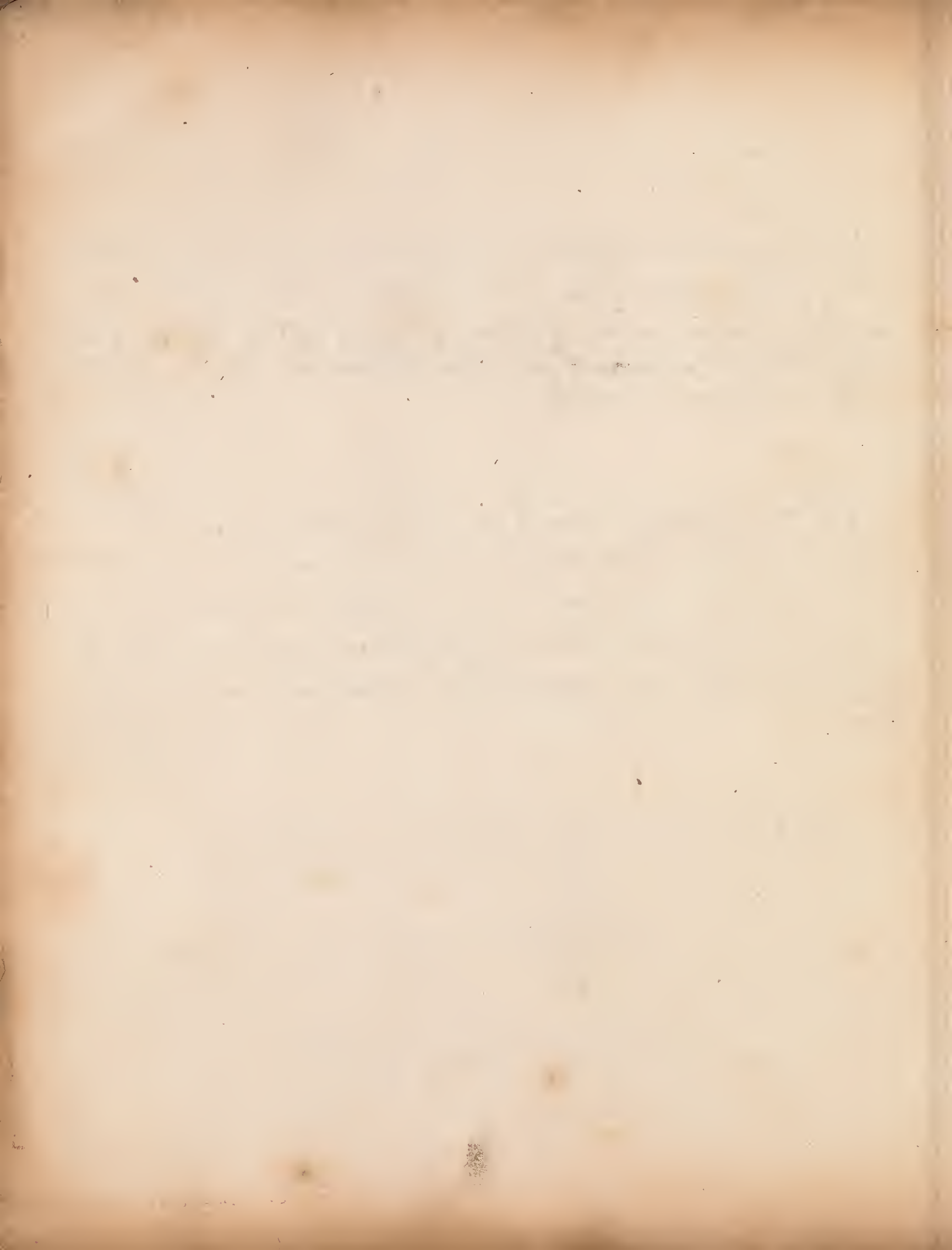
A Whins Cooper Mingles 17 Gallons of Canary at 10^s p gallon
 wth 19 Gallons of Malagos at 9^s 2^d p gallon, with 12 Gallons of Sherry
 at 7^s 4^d p gallon, with 23 Gallons of Clarrat at 6^s p gallon, & with
 18 Gallons of Lisbon at 8^s p gallon, I Demand what a Gallon
 of this mixturs is worth?

17 Gallons of Canary att=10 ^s p gallon comes to	<u>08</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>
19 Gallons of Malagos att=09=2 ^d p gallon comes to	<u>08</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>02</u>
12 Gallons of Sherry att=07=4 ^d p gallon comes to	<u>04</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>00</u>
23 Gallons of Clarrat att=06=0 ^d p gallon comes to	<u>06</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>00</u>
18 Gallons of Lisbon att=08=0 ^d p gallon comes to	<u>07</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>89</u> -----		<u>35</u>	<u>14</u> <u>02</u>

IF 89^{pns} ----- 35^{s} 14^{s} 02^{d} ----- 9^{pn}

$$\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ 12 \\ \hline 89 \overline{) 8470} \quad 96 \\ \underline{560} \\ 280 \end{array}$$

Answer = 08 = 14 = 02 p gallon



A Grocer mixes $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sugar of $\frac{10}{10}$ p lb wt, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of Sugar at $3 \frac{3}{4}$ p lb with $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sugar at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ p lb & with $17 \frac{1}{2}$ lb at $4 \frac{3}{4}$ p lb Demand how much of all wares is worth p lb wt & p lb wt?

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$	$7 = \frac{3}{4}$	$2 = \frac{1}{4}$	$17 = \frac{1}{2} = 14$
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>70</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>151</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>564</u>
<u>38</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>531</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>1974</u>

531	at	04	10	00	p lb wt	comes to	20	04	04
868	at	00	00	03	$\frac{3}{4}$ p lb wt	comes to	13	11	03
252	at	00	00	02	$\frac{1}{2}$ p lb wt	comes to	02	12	06
1974	at	00	00	04	$\frac{3}{4}$ p lb wt	comes to	39	18	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>3627</u>							<u>76</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>01 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 3627 = $\frac{76}{20} = 3 \frac{16}{20} = 3 \frac{4}{5} = 3 \frac{16}{20}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3627 = $\frac{2720}{20} = 136$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3627 = $\frac{1813}{20} = 90 \frac{13}{20}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3627 = $\frac{2720}{20} = 136$

3627
 76
 1526
 10313
 4
 73254
 112
 146508
 73254
 73254
 3627 8204448 (2262)
 9504
 22504
 7428
 (1174)

3627
 76
 1526
 10313
 4
 73254 (20)
 (1174) (20) (4) (20) (0)

Answer { 02 07 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ p lb wt
00 00 05 p lb wt



Allegation Alternate is when \bar{y} Prices of
 \bar{y} Several Simples is given, & such a Quantity of Each required as
may make a Mixture \bar{y} , will bear a Certain Mean Rate Propos'd.

Alternate Allegation is either Total or Partial.

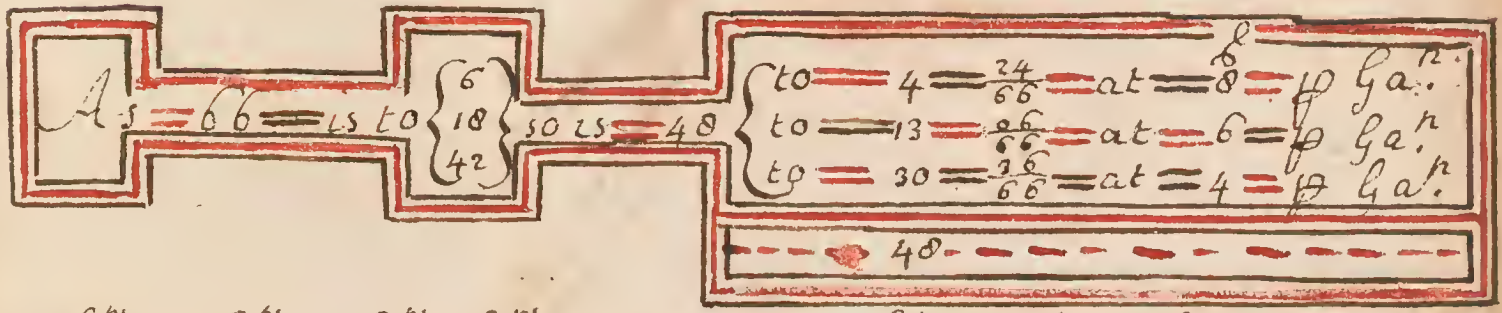
Allegation Total is when \bar{y} Sum of \bar{y} Quantities being given, it is
Required to find out how much of each Ingredient \bar{y} Mixture must
consist of. To effect which you must Place \bar{y} Prices of \bar{y} Several Simples
in such order \bar{y} \bar{y} Greatest stand in \bar{y} Highest Place, & \bar{y} Next Inferior
rate exactly under it; & so Proceed with \bar{y} Next successively placing
 \bar{y} Mean Rate or Price, on \bar{y} left hand of \bar{y} said Prices or Rates.

Handwritten text, possibly a title or header, appearing as a faint, mirrored or bleed-through impression. The text is illegible due to fading and bleed-through.

A Wine Cooper hath Several Sorts of White Wine, as of 8^s. p^r gallon, of 6^s p^r gallon, & of 4^s p^r gallon & should make a Mixture of 48 Gallons, that shall be worth 9/8 p^r gallon. I Demand how much of each Sort he must Take?

The Mean Rate ⁹⁰ 96
 72
 48

6
 18
 42
 66



$\text{£ } 66 = 6 = 48$	$\text{£ } 66 = 10 = 48$	$\text{£ } 66 = 42 = 48$
$\frac{6}{200} \text{ (4)}$	$\frac{10}{304} \text{ (13)}$	$\frac{42}{192} \text{ (30)}$
$\frac{24}{66}$	$\frac{48}{664} \text{ (13)}$	$\frac{96}{660} \text{ (30)}$
	$\frac{204}{66}$	

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text in the middle section, including a small square symbol.

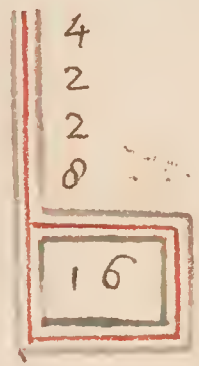


Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or additional notes.

A merchant hath severall sorts of sweet Scented,
 & Oronoko Tobacco, of 22. p lb, of 20 p lb of 16. & of 10. p lb, out
 of w^{ch} he would make a mixture of 3 Hundred w^t: worth 18. p lb, how
 much of each sort must he take?

The Mean Rate 18

22
20
16
10



As 16 is to	4	2	2	8	sols = 300	£	to 84	att 22	p lb
						to 42	att 20	p lb	
						to 42	att 16	p lb	
						to 160	att 10	p lb	
							336		

Handwritten title in a stylized script, possibly a name or title.

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

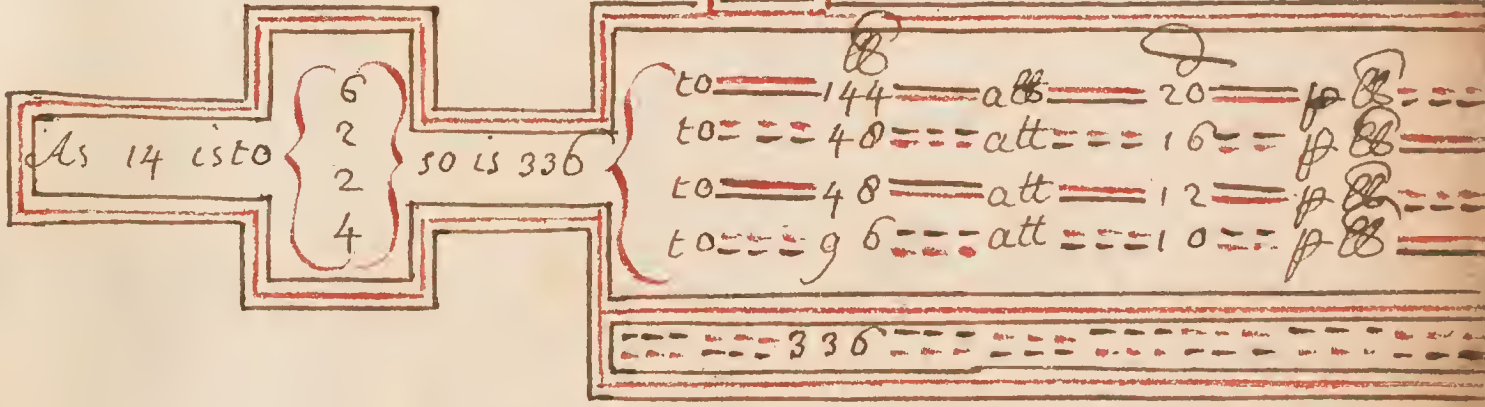
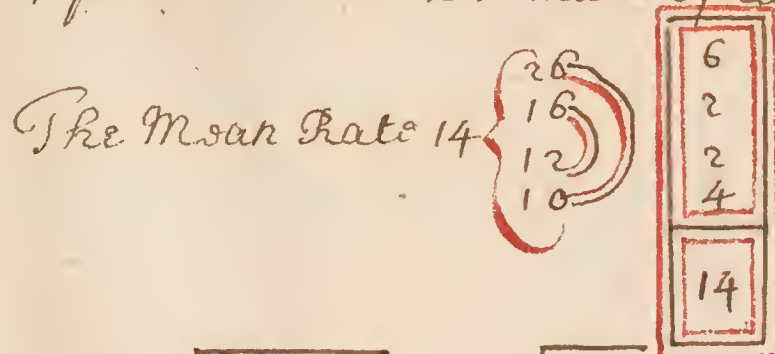
Vertical handwritten text or a signature.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a date or a reference.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a list or a set of notes.

Small handwritten mark or signature.

Α Φ 2050V hath 4 sorts of Sugar, 1 of 20 pℓ another of 16 pℓ, another of 12 pℓ & another of 10 pℓ, out of which he would make a Mixture of 336 to be afforded at 14 pℓ; I Demand how much of each sort he must Take?



If 14 = 6 = 336 If 14 = 2 = 336 If 14 = 2 = 336 If 14 = 4 = 336

$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{) 2016} \quad (144) \\ \underline{61} \\ 56 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{) 672} \quad (48) \\ \underline{112} \\ \text{⊕} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{) 672} \quad (8) \\ \underline{112} \\ \text{⊕} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{) 1344} \quad (96) \\ \underline{84} \\ \text{⊕} \end{array}$
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10755 φ k

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a title or introductory paragraph, located at the top of the page.

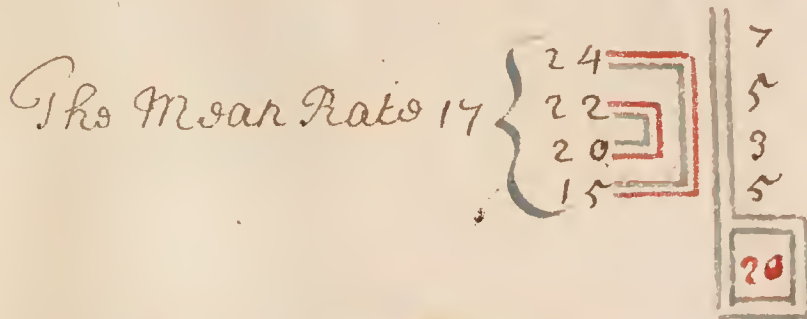


Handwritten text next to the circular diagram, possibly a label or a note.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a conclusion or a list of notes.

A Goldsmith hath Gold of several Sorts of
 finess viz: of 24 Carrats fine, of 12 Carrats fine, of 20 Carrats
 fine, & of 15 Carrats fine, & he would mingle them so as to have a
 Mass of 20 Oz: of Gold 17 Carrats fine, Demand how much of
 Each Sort he must Take?



As 17 is to	7 5 3 5	sols 20	to 9	$\frac{16}{20}$	at 24
			to 7	$\frac{20}{20}$	at 22
			to 4	$\frac{4}{20}$	at 20
			to 7	$\frac{00}{20}$	at 15
			20		

Journal of J. K.

